

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6d.]

Original Correspondence.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

Sir,—There is nothing more to be regretted than the hindrance which partial and interested views so constantly afford to the clear and effective acceptance of important truths: on no subject do we see more unnecessary confusion from this cause than in the vital question of explosions in collieries. There are certain facts which, were we all unprejudiced, it would be impossible to deny; but one person has an eye to a steam-jet, another to a friend's ventilating machine; some dread the expense which may ensue on improvement; a fourth has fixed his view on the possibility of the margin of inspection being so enlarged as to admit himself within the salaried number—and all these particular desires lead to the denial of facts, on which no two unprejudiced men can have the least difference of opinion. I thought Mr. Loithhead's an excellent letter; it asserted clearly two facts, which, whatever deductions may be drawn from them in any direction, are each in so unquestionable, namely, that the hurricane system of ventilation only diminishes danger by actually increasing it; and that in a dangerous atmosphere there is no chance of safety, except in a rigid adherence to the lamp. Yet, under the disposition to introduce a particular ventilating machine, which can only be pleaded for upon the necessity and propriety of increasing and extending the hurricane system, the assertion of these plain facts has been perversely represented as an argument in defence of badly ventilated collieries; whereas no real and permanent advances can be made in improvement except by recognising these facts as truths, contemplating them as they really are, without any prejudice, and, disagreeable though it may be, looking the truth plainly in the face, unmasked, both as respects the disadvantages as well as the advantages of the present modes of management. It is in vain to be always hashing-up humanity and alleged disinterestedness into a sort of squash, with some ill-digested specious plan, and attributing want of humanity to what is merely clearness of judgment in perceiving the error of the plan. I do not know that we can find a later and better summary of what is done and what ought not to be done, and, in some degree, of what ought to be done, than in Mr. Blackwell's recently published pamphlet. But in this last particular it is deficient, from the absence of a recommendation of more numerous openings to the surface, in order to dismiss at once all the most dangerous features of existing practice, respecting which I entirely agree with Mr. Sutcliffe, except that for "cupidity" I think the word "stupidity" might be excellently substituted in his letter. To save a small outlay as the risk of enormous losses is surely best deserving of the latter term. Mr. Blackwell, on the contrary, evidently does not contemplate any great improvement in this vital feature, for he looks forward to an increasing rigidity in the exclusive use of the Davy lamp, as the only prospect before us as our mines get deeper. This is a blank hope indeed. What reason have we to believe that the Davy can be more effectually and more safely used than it has been hitherto? how dreary, then, the prospective picture, to look in circumstances of greater danger only to that means which has been found wanting in circumstances of less danger! Dark shadows, indeed, are these before the miner's path. If arrangements must continue exactly of the same nature as they are—if there is nothing more to learn or to apply—I will admit that nothing better can be said than this pamphlet says. If immense volumes of a compound which needs nothing but a trifling addition of more gas to render it explosive, are to circulate through the active workings, and pass along accessible air-courses,—if goaves are to be permitted to exist on the dip of such working sections, and be in communication with them, instead of being separated by impermeable barriers, and surrounded by inaccessible drains, even the hurricane will continue to be in vain. I admit there is no hope but in the Davy, or some modification of it, and in the desperate expectation that we may in time discover means to prevent the workmen from ever tampering with it. And a truly gloomy future we, indeed, have then before us. It is the only *sitima ratio* of the course of existing things, a perfectly logical result. But it by no means follows that because a thing is, it must continue to be, with all the aggravation of its consequences. I would, on the contrary, take a far wider scope in contemplating the subject, and commence the improvement at the beginning, not at the end. Let us suppose the Davy lamp had never been invented, that wire gauze had never existed, or that the felicity or profundity of mind—whichever it was—which discovered that only a partial inflammation or sub-combustion of the gas will occur through very small orifices, had not yet made this discovery. What, then, must have been done? Would our coal have been won habitually and, of course, through tenfold slaughter? or must our collieries have remained sealed, for want of that by which *now alone* we can work them? I think no one will venture to say this. I do not think there is a man in England bold enough to tell me that it is impossible to devise a means by which light gas may be as effectually drained away from a given space as heavy water can be drained away. If a cheap means could long since have been discovered in a sort of gauze diving-bells, by which miners could work with tolerable convenience in the water, and thereby that sheer necessity be removed which has brought to perfection our pumping apparatus, is it likely that we should be now incurring immense expenses for pumping shafts and engines? Certainly not. Such a palliative has been found to deal with fiery gas, and, therefore, energetic attention has been diverted from what otherwise would have been an irretrievable necessity, and which it is utterly absurd to suppose has any physical impossibility in it, the clean and complete drainage of the gas from the first to the last moment of the workings. That it can be done no one from the Land's End to John-o'-Groat's House will deny, and eventually it must be done. It is a far easier task than that we do accomplish, of making water run up hill by a pump against its nature, for the gas does naturally run up hill. So that after planning the means of doing it, the only remaining difficulty is to consider the expense of the plan. Of this the chief feature is the cost of more openings from the surface to the vein. It is the contemplation of this cost which has on more than one occasion led Mr. Blackwell to speak of the increased dangers of our future mines, when depth and expense shall make these openings fewer even than they are now. But suppose that we had never had the Davy, and the necessity of sinking more shafts had thereby become as imperative as the sinking of a shaft at all. All must equally have done what was necessary to be done; the price of coal would have equally been regulated by the cost of production; and it is quite possible, if a higher outlay had been necessitated in opening numerous collieries, that owners might have been in a fully better position than they are now, from a check so placed upon ill-advised competition. Complete and clear ventilation would have been attended by complete and clear extraction of the coal; and these two conditions having been absolutely established to be as indispensable as goaves and Davys are now, the best and cheapest methods of sinking shafts would have been studied. Instead of hugging accidental errors and local prejudices, freedom of mind would early have discovered that a mode of sinking shafts, coeval with the lamp, has existed in Staffordshire, devised on sound principles for sound purposes, which permits several effectual pits to be sunk for the cost of one destined to a vicious system of ventilation, and comprises all the elements of modification required to render it adaptable in every locality, upon the safe basis of separating the good from the evil, and keeping them separate, uncorrupted by evil communications, not striving to render poison innocuous by extent of dilution, not gulping down the mischief, as Artemisia swallowed her husband's bones, but putting it out of the way altogether. This is something really deserving the attention of a Committee of the Legislature. Will they, or can they, examine it, or must we have another and another?

I fully agree in and appreciate the allegation, that improvement in ventilation can only be the work of time; but that is only the more reason why we should begin it in earnest. I likewise admit the fact that it is the Davy alone that can conduct us with a chance of safety through the abysses it has enabled us to create. But that is again a reason why we should get rid of those abysses, and confine this invaluable instrument to its proper uses in exploration, surrounding manageable working sections of coal, whether oblong or triangular—the sides of the triangle formed by radii from the bottom of the shaft with proper air-courses, thus cutting off nine-tenths of the contingency of sudden discharges of gas into the working mine. No one can have a keener sense than myself of the absurdities and perversions of the last committee; but no one will say that they had not a sound and legitimate object of enquiry. However, it was pursued in endeavouring to ascertain if some less precarious means of safety than a sheet of gauze could not be introduced as a safeguard of life. If we cast ourselves in hopelessness on the genius of Davy, our mines are likely to be left, as Mr. Loithhead remarks, where that genius left them. Strong efforts to do better than he did, are a worthier tribute to that genius, more benefitting energetic men than an *effete* reliance on his past triumph;

and we are not entitled to excuse ourselves by the plea that we cannot do better than a great man until vigorous efforts have been made to introduce generally improvements actually existing, and founded on a more capacious basis of physical principles. What science is so strong as physical fact in daily action?—DAVID MURKIN: July 14.

ON THE PREVENTION OF COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Schiele, of Oldham, appears to fancy that the laying of pipes or tubes might be used for the preservation of our lives in case of an explosion taking place. I have no doubt on my mind that Mr. Schiele has never been in a pit where an explosion has taken place, for if he had he never could have fancied for one moment that such things would remain in perfect order after an explosion, which all practical men know carries before it the whole fabric. I have several times witnessed the effects of explosions, which have carried all things before them, with such force and confusion as to render it impossible for any fixed material, to remain in seat. Mr. Schiele also adds that the tubing can be kept up at a cost of one penny per week per man! I should like to know what right the workmen have to contribute towards the ventilation of a colliery by the laying of such pipes, or anything else. Let the coalowners allow the airways to be kept in proper order, and the ventilation properly attended to, then we shall not need such things as air-tubes: it is ventilation we want, not tubes and such trash, to sport with our lives and health; for let it be understood that there is no more call for such explosions as are daily taking place than there is for me to take wings and fly. But there appears to be little hope for us, either from the coalowners or the Government; we seem to be the outcasts of society. Matters are so arranged that if an explosion takes place, and lives are destroyed, before the inspectors can visit the place the scene has been quite changed, and made to appear almost perfection; a few pounds is no object after the deed is done—that is, to cover their faults. Things have gone on in this way ever since I can remember what pitwork was, and they appear still to remain so, notwithstanding the committees that have been appointed, and the plain facts which have been submitted to them: they all appear to delight in dabbling with figures and theories, rather than attend to the results of practical observation. If the present committee had received the reports of the various explosions which have taken place during their present sitting, and enforced a searching investigation, before the colliery manager had time to change the scene, they might have ascertained the actual state of the airways, and I have no doubt some of them would have been found sadly deficient. If the coalowner will give us ventilation, there will be no need of air-tubes.—R. HENDERSON: Monkwearmouth Colliery, July 19.

THE ST. GEORGE'S IRON MINES, SAVOY.

Sir,—In the course of my professional travels in the south, I was induced to visit the iron mines called St. George's d'Hurtieres, situated in the Maurienne-Savoie, near the top of a high range of mountains, forming part of the extensive chain which separates the valley of the Aare from that of the Isere, and I think some account of them may prove interesting to your readers; especially as the English are said to have worked them ages ago, and to have given them the name of St. George. These mines lie to the east of Chambéry, and between 20 and 30 miles distant from it; they occupy a considerable space, and consist of upwards of 60 different galleries, the principal of which are severally called Des Pouilles, Brunier, Pierre Aigue, La Trinite, St. Reine, St. Antoine, St. Laurent, St. George's, Du Marbre, and the Grande Poisse.

Leaving Chambéry, the capital of Savoy, the high road to Turin leads along the banks of the River Laise, and then turns off to Montcellan, a small town, celebrated for its wines, beautifully situated on the side of a vine-covered mountain, where there are the remains of an ancient castle, once of great strength and importance. Passing through this town, and following the banks of the Isere, we at length gain the valley of the Aare, wherein flows a mountain river, which takes its origin in the high Alpine ridge that separates Piedmont from Savoy, some 70 or 80 miles from its confluence with the Isere. Keeping still the main road, which ascends through this narrow valley, hemmed in on either side by cloud-capped mountains, we arrive at Aiguebelle, a small town, which owes its importance to the mines that form the subject of this communication. Its name is derived from the corruption of *Aqua-bella*, a designation given to it on account of the excellent and salubrious quality of the springs found in its neighbourhood. It is built on the left bank of the Aare, but is connected by a bridge with a village called Randers, on the opposite side of the river, where has been for years without number a foundry for iron and copper, in which, generally speaking, the best products of the neighbouring mines have been prepared for commerce.

After passing Aiguebelle, we leave the main road, and gradually ascend the mountain by a winding path, which becomes worse and worse as we proceed, until at length it is so steep and rough as to be almost intolerable. The view, however, from the top of the mountain amply repays one for the toil and trouble of the ascent. On one side may be seen the winding Aare, far, far beneath, pouring along its impetuous and angry waters over its rock-strewn bed, while its numerous tributaries, in the shape of thousands of mountain rills and torrents, cataracts and waterfalls, are dashing headlong through the gorges and passes which slightly vary and indent the sloping and cultivated sides of the glacier-covered mountains, crowned with an almost perennial snow, on whose towering summits repose in peaceful security the savage wolf and grisly bear, or lightly bound the agile chamois over the rising peaks and weather-worn crags of those elevated plains. On the other hand may be seen a fertile table-land, propped up, as it were, on gigantic hills, and covered with the greenest sward, here and there intercepted by trees and shrubs luxuriating in the richest and most abundant foliage; while further in the distance may be seen the plains of Grenoble, partially inundated with the waters of the Isere, bounded by steep and uncultivated precipices, presenting a striking contrast to the undulating lawns and grassy knolls which form the foreground of the landscape, and beneath which the mines are situated, and the busy operations of extracting their mineral products are constantly going on.

The ore consists of an argillaceous carbonate of iron, embedded in stratified layers of micaceous schist, dipping from 30° to 40° towards the south. The mineral is disseminated throughout the mass in small shining scales, of a yellowish-grey colour, which become brown on exposure to the atmosphere, and yield on an average from 33 to 35 per cent. of pure metal. The ore is also found embedded in a matrix of quartz, which runs in veins or extensive layers through the interior of the mountain, and which the miners of the locality call *marble*; these strata are extremely irregular, and follow almost every conceivable direction.

Copper ore is likewise found here in veins or nodules deposited upon the argillaceous carbonate of iron, and contained in a matrix of quartz. It is found in greatest abundance near the upper part of the mountain, and generally seems to follow the line of its external contour. This ore yields 10 per cent. of pure copper. Galena, or lead glance, and zinc are also found in these mines, especially the former, which usually contains 1-500th part of silver, and 70 per cent. of lead.

The different analyses of specimens of the iron ore obtained from one or other of these mines give as follows:—

- No. 1.—Protoxide of iron, 50.50; ditto of manganese, 8.00; lime, 1.70; magnesia, .70; quartz, earth, &c., 1.00; carbonic acid, 38.10=100.00.
- No. 2.—Carbonate of iron, 81.00; ditto of manganese, 13.00; ditto of lime, 3.50; quartz, clay, &c., 1.00; magnesia (carbonate of), 1.50=100.00.
- No. 3.—Metallic iron, 57.50; ditto manganese, 1.50; lime, 1.90; silice, 10.70; oxygen and loss, 23.44=100.00.

This mountain is peculiarly remarkable for the quantity of ore which it contains, and the facility with which it is obtained. As soon as the miners come upon the quartz, they are certain in following it to find either iron, copper, or lead, and so inexhaustible is the quantity of iron contained in these mines, that a barrister some little time ago, pleading against one of the proprietors who wished to assume a right over all the iron, because he had purchased some of the veins of copper, argued that as there was a clause in the contract providing for the possible contingency of the ore running out, he could not by such an instrument have conveyed to him any property in the iron ore, which no one ever thought of seeing exhausted in any lapse of time—the argument was considered conclusive.

These mines, it would appear, are the most important in Savoy, employing during the winter several hundred hands, and in summer as many as can spare time from cultivating their fields; and they more than suffice to supply the foundries of Epierre, Randers, St. Helene de Milliere, Bellevaux, Aillon, St. Giez, Hugon, &c., besides exporting a large quantity of ore to France. The country people who work the mines adopt no

regular system, they proceed without compass, and often without plan, following the vein containing the metal up or down, to the right or left, and proceed as far as they can, until they come in upon the operations of some other proprietor, who is likewise anxious to extend the limits of his mine as far as possible. These mines are transmitted from father to son from the most remote generations; they were worked in the time of the Saracens, and before the introduction of powder. The rock was then blasted by allowing quick-lime to ferment in cavities hollowed out in it for that purpose; and the remains of scoria, now forming part of the mountain, embedded beneath the vegetation, and the thick soil, which must have taken a long time to accumulate, is looked upon as evidence of the extreme antiquity of these works. These mines are occasionally sold as real property, and are considered a very valuable investment.

The manner of extracting the ore is as follows:—Holes are bored 10, 20, or 30 inches into the solid substance of the rock, as the case may be, by means of long chisels; in these a sufficient charge of powder is placed, and a certain quantity of the quartz containing the ore thus detached from the mountains in blocks; after which it is reduced to smaller pieces, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, by means of heavy hammers, and then placed in heaps ready to be roasted. The operation of boring is performed by day labourers, who are subjected to a species of task-work, inasmuch as the amount of labour expected from them *per diem* is estimated at the rate of 30 inches, for which they receive 30 sous, or 3d. per inch; if they bore more than this, they are allowed payment at the same rate, and they frequently make, by working night and day, wages to the amount of nine days, or even more, per week, and as they are paid once a month, they sometimes receive between 2l. and 3l. at a time.

When the ore has been extracted from the mine, it is put into kilns formed in the shape of inverted cones, which are either sunk in the earth, and faced with dry rubble work, excavated in the rock, or built on the surface of the ground with loose stones, placed one upon the other, without mortar or cement. The broken stone containing the iron is piled up in these kilns, with firewood arranged in successive alternate layers, each about 2 feet in thickness. When the kiln is thus filled, it is then covered over with the ironstone pounded to a very fine powder, and put on as a lute, being mixed with water; the whole mass is then fired, and left to burn for a week. In some kilns the roasted ore is extracted through an opening below, while the upper part of the kiln is replenished with a succession of fresh materials; but in the generality of works the fires are extinguished, and the residue left to cool for a fortnight before any part of it is removed.

The next operation is that of separating the quartz and dross from the resulting ore, and this is done by workmen, who select only the best specimens, and break them into very small fragments of about an inch in diameter. The ore, thus prepared, is then carried down in sacks to the base of the mountain on little trucks or drays drawn by mules; it is then emptied out into small compartments, divided off at the side of the public road, and separated one from the other by small dwarf walls, so that each proprietor deposits the proceeds of his mine in the little *entrepôt* which he owns, whence it is afterwards deposited in the foundry for which it is destined. Twelve measures of iron ore, called *benes*, when delivered at the foundry, is paid for at the rate of 6s. This quantity yields about 4 cwts. of cast-iron, of the finest grain and a beautiful white colour: the pigs of cast-steel are in great request in France and other countries, where they are found admirably adapted for cutlery, &c., and bring from 4l. to 8l. per ton.

De Saussure, in his *Journey over the Alps*, says that some of this iron is founded in the neighbourhood of Randers, in a large furnace, and requires no other flux than the scoriae of the preceding castings. The foundry in question, he says, consumes 60 charges of charcoal per day, each containing 28 cubic feet.

This furnace yielded per day, when he visited it, 3½ tons of metal,	
which usually sold for	£ 18 0 0
The expense per day—For charcoal was, according to him,	9l.
For ore	2l.
Remains	£ 7 0 0

Out of this 7l. profit, he says, must be deducted the wages of men, wear and tear of furnace and instruments, the dues on iron payable to the lord of the manor, &c.; but still there would remain a considerable profit if the work went on the whole year round; but it is often stopped, especially in winter, owing to the want of ore, charcoal, water, and various other causes; still, the proprietor made a good thing of it then, and will make a much better now.—W. H. V. SANKEY, C.E.: Turin, July 15.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Sir,—It is indeed a thankless task for an individual living in this country to write an account of things as they are; for, after reading the various statements in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, your correspondents cannot but feel that truth demands of them statements which must tend effectually to chill the golden hallucinations with which the auro-mania of the English public has invested mining in California and Australia; and yet it is better even for the future development of the resources of this country that the truth should be told; for enterprises founded on the exaggerated statements and inflated hopes which are still current in England, are sure to lead to failure and disgust, and cannot fail to unduly depreciate the value of the many legitimate enterprises for the profitable investment of capital which it undoubtedly affords. Mining operations as carried on in this country may be divided into three classes—river mining, quartz mining, and placer mining, or mining in the auriferous gravel in the hills and ravines. The first two sorts of mining, the river and quartz, requires the investment of a considerable amount of capital, and have necessarily been carried on by companies. As a general rule, they have proved unprofitable—large sums of money having been sunk, and hundreds of individuals ruined by these operations—not but that in some few instances success has been met with in both these branches, but the whole amount of capital invested has exceeded by many times the amount of gold obtained; on the other hand, the placer mining has been, as a general thing, successful. Innumerable instances of large fortunes acquired from this source presented themselves; and our placer diggings have been, and still are, the localities from which by far the larger portion of the gold is extracted. These diggings are worked as a general thing by individual enterprise; but a small amount of capital is invested, and moderate returns are certain, with the chance of a *big strike*. River mining, I believe, received a pretty strong *quietus* last season; and I hear of but very few schemes for turning the rivers this summer. Quartz mining, after a season of absolute depression, is again reviving, and will soon afford a legitimate object for the investment of capital. Wages are, however, yet too high to allow of any but few of the richest veins to do much more than pay expenses; and I feel that most of the companies will for some time yet have to receive their dividends in *hopes of favourable accounts*—of which article there appears to be a very large supply in the mining market. I see in your Journal of March 19th a prospectus of a Feather River Land and Gold Mining Company; and although, as a general rule, I avoid passing strictures on any particular company, yet this is so gross an attempt at humbug, that it would be wrong not to expose it. That there is such an estate as the Larkin estate, situated on Feather River, and that the title of Mr. Larkin to this estate has been confirmed, is all true, and that there are certain spots on that estate in which gold is found, and also certain veins of auriferous quartz, is also true; but that Mr. Larkin can convey the shadow of a title to the mineral riches on his estate is a fact which I most emphatically deny.

It was only during the last session of the Legislature that a law was passed to ensure, in our mining towns, the ground on which a man's house stands from being turned over by the first miner who hoped to find gold under it. No one is allowed to monopolise even a plot of ground for a garden should there be gold in the soil, any one being at liberty to mine in it by paying the owner the amount of damage done to the growing crops. I have already stated in former communications that no title can be given to any mineral lands in this State, beside quartz veins, except that of actual possession, and working by individuals, no one of whom is allowed to hold more than one claim of from 10 to 60 feet square, the size depending on local regulations. If there is any soil on the estate worth working there will always be plenty of people to work it, against whom no company could enforce its claim. As for the quartz on the estate, knowing its location, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will not average 84 pence to the ton (instead of 84l.), after the expenses of crushing are paid. If the company is willing to pay 200,000l. for 21,000 acres of mountain, interspersed with a few patches of soil where a little rye or barley can be grown, well and good; but it is a gross error for them to imagine that they are acquiring any right, title, or interest to a particle

of the gold it may contain. As I have before stated, there are many opportunities for investing capital here so as to ensure very large returns; but certainly this Feather River Company is not one of them. The continuance of the rains until so late a period in the season (till 20th May) has been of great advantage to the miners in the dry diggings, and has kept up the amount of gold extracted to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 per month. There is every reason to suppose that the dry season has now set in, and water will soon be scarce; there are, however, immense collections of auriferous gravel, called bars, in the river courses, which will afford employment during the summer, and many of the canals for bringing the water from the rivers to the dry diggings will much extend the field for summer mining. It is, however, probable that the yield of gold will fall off considerably during the next few months.

Sacramento, May 29.

MINING IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sir,—At length the operators in metals are beginning to be alive to the value of the mineral lands in this section. The effect of this is seen in the increased activity of operations at all the old works, and in the impulse given to the search for fresh locations. The advance in the value of mineral lands, in consequence of this late though true estimate of the capacity of this region to yield large revenues to any well-constituted company, and of the facility about to be created by the canal at the Saut for sending the ore speedily to a profitable market, is exceedingly large, but not more so than might be expected, although there are above a score of mines in the Lake Superior region which would bring this moment 100,000 each, and many of them not to be obtained for twice that sum; the capital, skill, and energy, now being expended in their development will give such a bounteous return, that the original investments will sink into insignificance.

Among the strangers who are in this locality specifically engaged in surveying and exploring, are the Hon. Truman Smith, United States Senator of Connecticut, and William Petherick, Esq., of London, G.B. The former gentleman has been putting in operation an extended system of detailed explorations upon the tract belonging to the North West Mining Company, where he has been highly successful; and the latter gentleman, retained by some British capitalists, has made a most careful survey of a rich tract some two miles south of Azute Harbour, with which he has expressed his entire satisfaction, stating that the appearance of the veins is such as will warrant an extended prosecution, and justify all necessary expenditure for their development. I was recently on this location, which is designated as the Lake Superior Mining Company's, with a friend, and made some notes of the veins crossing it, which are at your disposal.

Vein No. 1, known as the Killiker vein, has been surveyed, and opened by cross-cuttings at the surface at 11 different points, within a distance of 3124 ft., showing that it varies from 2 to 9 ft. in width. It is composed of the same material as the Copper Falls, and other valuable mines situated upon the same range of rocks, and produces copper in pieces of from 20 lbs. downwards, thoroughly disseminated through the matrix. An adit level can be driven in from the base of the mountain, that will give 121 ft. of stoping ground above it for 3000 ft. in length.

Vein No. 2 is situated about 800 ft. west, running parallel, composed of the same material (laumontite, prehnite, quartz, and calcareous spar, in amygdaloidal trap), with copper disseminated through the matrix, varying in width from 3 to 10 ft. at the surface.

Vein No. 3 is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the Killiker vein; the evidences at the surface are equally as good as they were at either of the other points, and here the company are prosecuting an exploration that will soon show its depth.

There are other veins that have been worked by ancient miners. Some of the pits, or trenches, have been cleared out, and the veins are exposed, showing copper in small pieces, disseminated through the veinstone. Each of the veins have good and well-defined walls, and contain native copper crossing the formation, and, no doubt, are true veins of secondary completion. Looking at the prospects of the location, there is no visible reason why these or more good dividend-paying mines may not be established on this tract.

In my next I will give you a sketch of the position of one or more of the other valuable enterprises now being opened in this region.

Engle Harbour, Lake Superior, Michigan, June 21.

D. H. W.

ON THE NORTHERN MINING DISTRICTS.—No. VIII.

Sir,—My last letter concluded with a promise of going on next with a description of the Alston Moor mining district, which has, however, been delayed for want of time and other unavoidable causes. Alston Moor, amongst many others in the northern counties, is also a very ancient mining district; and many of the veins were rich in silver in the time of Edward I. Lord Coke, in his *Second Institute*, reports a case of waste committed by the miners in cutting down trees; and from a very old document in my possession I extract the following account of it:—"Laird Coke, in his *Second Institute*, p. 578, reports a notable case that happened in his mines of Aldunstone Moor in the 18th Edward I. Henry de Whitby, and Joan, his wife, implored several of the miners for cutting down and carrying away their trees. The miners answer that they farm the mines of the king, and plead that for working a vein of silver, as now they do, the miners have a right to take any wood whatsoever that shall be near to, and convenient for, the said work; and that they have also a right at their will and pleasure to use and dispose of that wood for burning and smelting, and for paying the workmen their wages, and also to give what they think fit thereof to their poor workmen of the mines; and they state that they have exercised their right for time immemorial. The said Henry and Joan acknowledge the miners' right to take the wood for burning and smelting for the use of the mines; but charge that the miners had cut down, carried away, and sold large quantities of wood, from which the king received no kind of benefit, and which never came to the use of the mine at all; and upon this they pray to have judgment." "It doth not appear what was the event of the cause, nor is it now very material to enquire, for two reasons—first, for that by Act of Parliament no mine shall be deemed a Royal mine, notwithstanding any gold or silver that may be found in it; only the king, if he pleases, may have the ore, paying for the same a stated price; secondly, there is now, as may well be supposed, scarce a tree to be seen in the whole country." What may be called the district of Alston Moor proper is included within the property of the Commissioners and Governors of Greenwich Hospital, comprising nearly the whole parish of Alston, bounded on the north by the parish of Kirkhaugh, on the east by the Whitfield, Allendale, and Weardale mining districts, on the south-east by the Teesdale mining district, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland, on the south by the Tynehead district, and on the west by the Crossfell and Melmerley districts, in extent from north to south nearly seven miles, and from east to west about the same distance.

Within this compass are, however, included two rather large freehold estates, containing mines and veins of lead ore, one belonging to the lead company called Eskgill Side, and one belonging to the successors of the late James Burnett, Esq., of Ovington, called Hole House and Clargill Side. The Alston Moor district, if not the most extensive, has at least been as extensively and carefully explored as any mining district in the kingdom—the deep vales of the South Tyne and the Nent running nearly parallel with each other south from the town of Alston, with a high ridge between them, and another ridge adjoining Whitfield and Allendale, on the declivities of which the east and west running veins are accessible by short flank levels in all the strata from the felltop limestone to the bottom of the scar limestone, a depth of about 130 fms., affording wonderful facilities for the discovery of veins and the cheap working of mines—nearly all the ore-bearing strata being unwatered without the aid of pumping machinery.

Within the Nent Valley, from Alston to Nenthead, a great number of veins have been discovered and worked, chiefly in the great limestone and upper strata; and it is a remarkable fact, too generally known to need comment here, that in the strata below the surface, in the bottom of the vale, the veins cease to bear ore in sufficient quantity to be wrought profitably. This was not, however, believed to be the case formerly, for in the year 1776 Mr. Smeaton, the eminent engineer, devised a mode of unwatering all the veins in the district by a deep level of large size, into which water was introduced, and boats used for bringing the excavated rubbish to bank; it was begun under the scar limestone, near the foot of Nentwater, to be driven below the course of the rivulet, for the convenience of sinking air-shafts to Nenthead, amongst a great accumulation of very rich veins, about five miles—a stupendous and costly work, but in effect of little value; for, although in its progress it has crossed the course of a great number of east and west running veins, I believe that

it has hardly been used to facilitate the working of a single mine between Alston and Nenthead.

On the west side of the Tyne a considerable tract of mining ground extends towards the mountain of Cross Fell and Hartside Ridge, called Rodderup Fell, upon which, by the gradual rise of the strata from the north-east, the great limestone and upper beds are wanting. Here it appears that mines have been worked profitably in strata from the 4 fm. limestone to the scar limestone, in some of the veins that a little further eastward, under deep cover, hold little or no ore in those strata. One very rich mine is now worked in the scar limestone and 6 fm. hazel. The same change may be observed on the east part of Tynehead district, where the uppermost stratum is the scar limestone, and where also large quantities of ore have been raised.

The veins discovered, and yet to be discovered, within the districts of Alston Moor, Tynehead, Cross Fell, and Hartside are so numerous, that it is altogether impossible to form any idea of the extent to which further discoveries and workings may be carried. In my next I will continue the account of Alston Moor Mines.—JOHN DOLPHIN; *Hunter House, July 19.*

IMPORTANT TO THE IRON TRADE.

Sir,—A recent number of your Journal contained an announcement of the discovery of large deposits of iron ores, or ironstone, easily accessible from South Wales; a query was inserted in your Number of the 2d inst., from "Ferrus," requesting further information as to the locality, quality of the ironstone, cost at Cardiff, &c. This has not been answered. I now repeat the queries, and shall feel obliged if you, Mr. Editor, will answer them as far as you are able, unless the discoverer of those deposits comes forward, as he ought. There was also another announcement of an important discovery in "Iron Metallurgy," which, if your information is correct, will revolutionise the trade. I am very sceptical on the subject, but am willing to be enlightened; to whom am I to apply for information?

July 18.

ALTER FERRUS.

AN IRON TEMPEST.

Sir,—The York newspapers of the 25th of June give an interesting account of a grand fête, which took place at Staithes, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the opening of the extensive iron mines of the Marquis of Normanby. As this inauguration by the spirited contractor, Isaac Bigland, Esq., of Elcheater Hill, near Shotley Bridge, is of national importance, it may not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers for them to learn a few more particulars regarding this gigantic undertaking.

The storming of St. Sebastian or Ehrenbreitstein could not have been grander than the scene which took place at Staithes on the 15th of June. The cliffs rise south of Staithes from 140 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. At the foot of the main seam of ironstone, which is about 14 ft. thick; and about 100 ft. above the sea, a terrace has been made, on which a railway has been constructed, which communicates with spouts or slides, on which the mineral descends to a platform on a level with a pier that runs into the sea. On this pier, or jetty, is a double line of rails, which enables the miners to load two or three ships every tide. A little further to the south a second terrace has been made, at the foot of a very rich seam, from 4 to 5 ft. thick, about 260 ft. above the sea level, which communicates with the spouts of the platform by an inclined railway. These works were all opened, for the first time, on the day of the banquet, with the roaring of cannon from the heights, and a simultaneous blasting of the rocks by the miners, which were shot into the air and hurled into the sea.

I understand that it is Mr. Bigland's intention to make another platform and pier, about a mile south of the one already constructed; and that he has it in contemplation to remove the ironstone from Staithes to the Tyne in steam-ships. As the distance is only about 40 miles, it is calculated that one ship can remove 600 tons per week. It is expected very shortly to take the ironstone out of the mines one day and to deliver it in the Tyne the next. What an enormous tonnage of ore could be removed annually by a fleet of 20 or 30 steamers? It is considered a most fortunate circumstance for the ironmasters of the Tyne that they have had such shrewd forethought in securing the inexhaustible supplies of ironstone which abound on the Marquis of Normanby's property, and which will enable them to compete with the whole world, as regards cheapness. Indeed, what with the Tyne, the Tees, and the Esk (which is about to get its mineral wealth laid open by railways), if there be any truth in figures or commerce, the Cleveland and Whitby Strand ironstone must completely revolutionise the iron trade. Your Birmingham correspondent has lately informed us that they are producing pig-iron on the Tees for 27s. to 30s. per ton, and selling it for 60s.—a very comfortable profit, and easy to calculate. Woe betide those who are stacking their pigs in the Midland districts; if they do not look sharply about they will have to salt them before they sell them. From the geographical situation, and proximity to the German Ocean, it is quite evident that the Tees, the Tyne, and Whitby must eventually monopolise the largest portion of the heavy foreign iron trade.

What a fine field at present lies open, on the banks of the Esk, for the Midland ironmasters to secure and colonise, where the oolitic ironstone and limestone abound, and when the railways are completed abundance of coal can be obtained. Besides, the fine sheltered harbour of Whitby would be their seaport, which is capable of accommodating 500 sail of merchantmen. The Midland ironmasters will have, at last, to follow the example of Mahomet, who, finding that the mountain would not come to him, must do as he did—go to the mountain of iron. It is a singular coincidence that the oolitic ironstone should have been discovered contemporaneously with the gold discoveries of Australia; and it is not improbable that the iron made from the former may form, at no distant period, the roads to the latter, in Australia.—FERRUS RUSTICUS; *July 18.*

A WORD FOR THE SMELTERS.

Sir,—A great deal of grumbling against the smelters as a body has lately appeared in the columns of your valuable Journal. The discontent seems widely diffused, and I must acknowledge, has been well sustained. The statements and opinions may be various and contradictory on some points; but all agree on one. The unanimous verdict seems to be this, that the smelters are a bad lot—a set of unprincipled men—who endeavour to buy their ores as cheap as they can, and sell their copper as dear as possible. It strikes me, however, that this is something like the basis of all commercial transactions. It is to be supposed if a man sells his goods, and obtains the highest price in the market, that he has good reason to be satisfied. The miners, however, do not seem to acknowledge this. They have at present a very clear perception that they are being robbed by the smelters. "Anti-Monopolist" has taken the trouble to construct a calculation to show the extent of this robbery. "Anti-Monopolist's" figures might be very easily demolished by a simple statement, *per contra*; but he has saved me the trouble. In your valuable Journal of the 2d July, he gives a list of seven companies, and he might have given more, who, with such enormous profits as he represents the smelters to gain, have nevertheless been entirely ruined. The two statements of "Anti-Monopolist" do not well correspond. If such large profits are made, how is it that almost every company that starts in opposition to the smelters inevitably goes to wreck? I can anticipate the answer, "Oh, the old houses combine against them, and they have not been able to withstand the pressure." This may be very true; but this can only be done, I apprehend, by raising the price of ore or lowering the price of copper, or more speedily by both. In the first case, the miner is benefitted; in the second case, the consumer; and in the third case, both; and in all cases the smelter is the loser. The smelters must have a profit, some time or other, surely. The miners themselves are wise by experience, and seem to fight shy of the responsibility of smelting works of their own. All patent companies have failed as yet, and must necessarily fail, unless their patent process can effect a large saving in the cost of manufacture over the present process of the old houses. The appeal is now made to capitalists in general, and the London and Liverpool capitalists in particular. It no doubt benefits the miner and the consumer to have a victim in the hands of the smelters; but let capitalists beware. If those who know the trade, and are interested as producers and consumers, shrink from the battle, surely those who are not acquainted with its mysteries should act with like caution.

London, July 18.

A SMELTER.

MINING REFORM.

Sir,—Complaints are constantly made against persons who bring out a mining speculation—sometimes, as alleged, for the purpose of benefitting themselves by deceiving others; and charges are also frequently made against mine agents, who are accused of giving false reports, for the like object. As the evil is apparent, and certainly it has attained so high a position as, in my opinion, to call for a remedy, the question should be when or how is such to be found? It is a difficult question to reply to satisfactorily; but it must be met, if mining is ever to be placed upon a

proper basis. To put a case. Agents and committee-men lend themselves to schemes—the former holding shares in the mine in which they are employed, and the committee frequently hold, as reserved shares, a large number; and they and the agents are disposed to sell as they can put money into their pockets. Fictitious reports are made out for this purpose, the shares stand on your Share List as paid up to an extent which has never been the case, dividends declared out of capital, and all kinds of dodges are resorted to among these individuals. Now, what is the remedy for this? Would it be advisable to dispense with a committee of management, and adopt the system of having only a purser, into whose hands the power would be placed for the entire management of the mine—such purser to be named when all the shares of the mine have been taken up and paid for; the best man would be then chosen, on whom reliance can be placed for carrying out the adventure for the interest of all concerned—that such purser should select the managing agent for the mine, subject to the approval of a majority of the shareholders, counting them individually, and not according to the number of shares—that in all cases the majority of the shareholders should mean individuals present at any meeting. A very great evil is frequently to be found in the combination of a few shareholders who happen to hold the majority of shares; they have the entire control of the adventure. I think it desirable that all new concerns should in the first instance be proved so far only as would fully satisfy the most experienced agents that it should be developed upon a more extensive scale, and not be brought out in 5000, 10,000, 20,000, and 50,000 shares, at 12 per share, before scarcely a pit has been sunk. This is not legitimate mining; it is time enough to have a large capital for working when the object has been found which will justify the amount. I believe it quite impossible to devise any plan for placing mining on a legitimate principle in which there will be no defects; but surely some of these may be eradicated, if others must remain; and it is high time that the question should be discussed, to ascertain what is best to be done. Whether it be discussed through the medium of your Journal, or meetings held wherever persons are to be found who wish to see a better state of things, let it be done at once. We have seen the ill effects of the present system in the late mania, so that the mention of the word *mining* is almost regarded in the light of the word *trickery*.

July 18.

AN OBSERVER.

STEAM WORKED EXPANSIVELY.

Sir,—I am quite ready to admit that, in geometrical strictness, a constantly varying force can only be represented by a curve line, but is it not mere trifling to go to these shreds and parings, instead of grappling with the substance of the question? If any mathematician thinks proper to calculate in orthodox hieroglyphics, the curve of expansion in Craddock's, or any other engines, he is quite welcome to a task which is as likely to run to a seed of useless sense, or nonsense, as mathematical reasonings are in the daily habit of doing on practical subjects. When the space lying between the convex and the side of the parallelogram has been integrated to an infinitesimal fraction, that space, whatever it is, will still be a clear addition over and above the six equimultiples of the initial force due to density alone, which make up the length of the parallelogram, and of its attendant curved figure. I cannot admire such means of small deduction from a large undeniable value; my object is not with straight or crooked lines, it is of a different calibre: I wish to put my countrymen in possession of an enormous motive force, which can be measured by the simple rules of arithmetic in their simplest handling, so long as at least as 2 and 1 are equal to 3, 2 and 2 to 4, and a multiple of a unit by 8 or 10 is admitted to produce a result of 8 or 10. I have taken some pains with Mr. Spence, because I could not detect in his writings any determination to be in the wrong. I believed him not to belong to the Israel of engineers, but to be a Samaritan, who would return and give thanks, and not go away like the five or six lepers of that body I have already healed. I hope I shall have no reason to alter that opinion, for though he declines to enter into the truth, and calculate for himself and us the value of Craddock's engines, there is one thing which as an honest man he is bound to do—enter into his own errors, and renounce them. He will not feel justified in attacking the invention, and undertaking to prove it valueless, without taking the responsibility of a failure in the attempt. He entered voluntarily on the effort, and said I was wrong, but it is no longer voluntary to avoid saying I am right. The engineers, or men of science, on whom I have called by name, are content to remain the victims of an ignoble silence; they know too well the ground I stand on to rush into a battle where they are certain of defeat. Mr. Spence (and I think the better of him for it) has dared upon the forlorn hope, and must abide the penalty of a surrender at discretion or of self-annihilation. I am the more pleased with my antagonist's courage, because I think his letters exhibit a fair specimen of the difficulties these great inventions have had to encounter. It is not every "educated man," as the *Times* has facetiously termed all readers of what they call their "broad sheet," that can be expected to judge their principles. Now, Mr. Spence is tolerably competent to the task; he has given some attention to the laws of fluids, and seems to be suffering under the tyranny of no particular prejudice.

I am glad, therefore, to have met a public specimen of the haste and inconsiderateness with which even competent men are singularly disposed to attack a great proposal, and trifle as they have done for years with the enormous boon which Mr. Craddock has thrown at the feet of his country for the professedly eminent to trample on. Believing that Mr. Spence meant what was right, and that he will admit what is right, and as I cannot give him credit for so much dullness as to be unable to detect his errors, I must return him his sum crossed, that he may put it right, or otherwise he will surely be expelled from the school.

His first error he has tacitly admitted, by introducing the vacuum into his subsequent calculations; but the table which he gave in reply to Mr. Craddock, and which he adheres to by making it again the basis of his reply to me, is so preposterously wrong that a silent admission of the error will not be sufficient; we must have it put in black and white, and the 14 atmospheres out of the 28 accounted for, which Mr. Spence has cast at one throw over his left shoulder.

Wrong as the table is, Mr. Spence has pierced himself with a dart feathered from his own wing. Supposing the pressure only 2 lbs., as he makes it, at the end of the stroke, will he call that an argument against the use of steam compressed and expanded? Why, such a cylindrical of steam, so generated and used, would barely realise 22-horse power, whereas this steam, at 200 times the pressure in the cut-off, has the momentary effect of 4400 horse, realising, when divided by 32, the parts of the stroke, 137½-horse power, instead of the bare 22. This surely must be called something, even if all the intermediate expansions are to be called nothing. But so vast a discrepancy of mechanical effect is, in reality, occasioned by Mr. Spence's great error of liberality in throwing away 14 atmospheres at the moment expansion begins, instead of gradually reducing them, according to Mr. Craddock's simple table.

I hope he will also appreciate and understand the profound and elaborate calculations which Mr. Craddock has last week sent you, though, if fashion may be pleaded as an excuse, I readily admit it is not the age of profundity or accuracy. What we call our best authors are the goldbeaters of literature, who leather out a grain of sense over several hundred lacquered pages. Our books are essentially made up of what Dr. Caius termed "good words," "good cabbage." The time will come, by-and-bye, when Mr. Craddock will have his turn of being hashed up and served in popular dishes. That was a good requirement of old Hudibras, though we do not come near it by several thousand per cent.

"One line for sense, and one for rhyme,
Is quite sufficient at one time."

Meanwhile, until Mr. Spence has corrected his figures, I will only say I cannot admit more than that steam is steam; I cannot allow that there are two steams, or any greater number. The invariable constitution of this vapour having been hitherto the basis of the whole discussion, this new requirement, that it is to contain varying quantities of water, will only make confusion worse confounded; in the middle of which Mr. Spence will perceive that, by adding to its density, he is cutting away his own argument, mistaken though it is, which he has founded upon its diminished density.

July 12.

DAVID MURKET.

LOVE OF LAW.

Sir,—It has been often remarked in the neighbourhoods of Redruth and Camborne that Mr. Thomas Tyack must have a great affection for law or lawyers, as he so frequently appears as plaintiff in the County Court. He has evidently forgotten, or, slighted, the wholesome advice given him in the *Mining Journal* a few months ago, in connection with a case tried in the County Court. If he intends to keep his shop and business, to say nothing about character, I advise him to keep out of the courts of law, unless he goes there with honest claims. He rushes into law like a madman, for he seldom has any justice on the side of his claims. Insolvency or bankruptcy may possibly follow such a reckless course, if persisted in. I hear that another case is about to come on at Redruth with the same plaintiff against a mine agent, in which Mr. Tyack is sure to fail, because there is really no cause of action, Captain Goldworthy having given no authority for the purchase of the shares, the value of which

Mr. Tyack seeks to recover. It appears to me that Mr. Tyack must be remarkably stupid to suppose that he can induce the Judge of the Court to pervert justice by deciding in his favour in cases such as those recently brought into the Redruth County Court.—*JOHN BULL, Jan. 1, Redruth, July 19.*

REETH CONSOLS—EXTRAVAGANCE.

SIR.—Business having called me into the west of Cornwall lately, I made enquiries into the state and management of the mines, having some connection therewith. Amongst other mines, Reeth Consols came under my notice, respecting which allow me to make a cursory remark. A gentleman at Penzance informed me a little about the expenditure by the official. He said that at a time (1837) when the expenditure in all did not exceed 2000, per month, 450, per month was paid in salaries, and at the same time one agent did nearly all the work for 50, per month! That the late pursuer had 2500, per annum; whereas a responsible pursuer, such as Mr. R. R. Mitchell, Marazion, would, I doubt not, perform the duties for 50, or 60, per month. The total salaries, except the resident agents' salaries, amount to about 8000, per annum! My informant said that the working of the mine was not well paid; their salaries being lower than those of almost any other mine in Cornwall; and the account-house is the most shameful one ever seen in the county, consisting of one room for office, &c., and a detached out, which serves for the kitchen. In other mines a fair allowance is made for expenses on pay days, &c.; but in Reeth Consols one guinea per month must cover all these! So that while the directors are extravagant on the one hand, they are parsimonious on the other. I find that *for a small mine* the Reeth Consols is the most extravagant of pursuers. I find that the pursuer was a relative of a large shareholder. My friend said, but for the heavy salaries paid to pursuers, directors, &c., the mine would have paid something in dividends. I am a party unconcerned in this matter; but I would recommend the shareholders at their next meeting to institute *retrenchment* as to the salaries of those advertised to, and to remove all abuses. I advise them to commit the entire management to Cornishmen, who know how to do the thing on the most economical plan. Non-resident directors are useless.

Plymouth, July 19.

A TRAVELLER.

MINING IN DEVON.

SIR.—I am a constant reader of your excellent Journal, and think all such should communicate anything interesting that may come to their knowledge. There is a mine in this neighbourhood (once only mentioned by you) called Hemerdon Consols, on the land of Captain Woolcombe, R.N., half a mile to the south-east of Bottle Hill, which presents prospects that I never saw equalled at such a shallow depth. They are not down 5 fms., and the lode is 4 ft. of the richest tin stuff you have ever seen. There is another very promising lode 20 ft. to the north, and several not yet opened on to the south; and it is remarkable that the backs of these lodes have never been touched by the ancients, as all of them to the north, east, and west, have been driven to the depth of 10 or 11 fms. I have never seen any shares in the market, nor do I think it is likely there will be, for I have observed that when anything good is discovered the local miners manage to keep it among themselves. You may publish this letter if you please, as it is intended to call attention to the consols, and may possibly elicit further information. Bottle Hill Mine has passed to a new manager; I am told it is greatly improved, and that they are now not only raising a large quantity of tin, but also sinking for the old and productive copper lode, and I wish them every success, as they are great and liberal employers of the poor. Wheel Sidney is also progressing very well, but as too much has been said about it already, I shall conclude.—*Plymouth, July 16.* Wm. Ellis.

BOTTLE HILL MINE.

SIR.—In your Journal of the 16th, "J. S." asks "what the branch cut in the 50, said to be of first-rate quality, 9 in. wide, nearly three months ago, is turning out?" in answer to which, let me tell him that it only held good a short way, and then cut out; but as it probably leads into a lode, it will be driven on at a future time. The company have given me a very good chance, and I hope will vary in the future; but it ought to be remembered that the late captain (Dunn) had all of the rough work, which was very great, and the erecting all the machinery, which he did in a most masterly manner, and had to clear out a very long and deep adit, in doing which one man was killed and another injured for life. All the levels were in a wretched state, and which he put into complete repair: indeed, he had an up-hill job of it; and now, when all these things are getting into order, he is superseded. However, I hear a high character of the new agent, and who I believe will do justice to the property given him. I cannot say that the position of the consols is very good; but I am told it is greatly improved, and that they are now not only raising a large quantity of tin, but also sinking for the old and productive copper lode, and I wish them every success, as they are great and liberal employers of the poor. Wheel Sidney is also progressing very well, but as too much has been said about it already, I shall conclude.—*Plymouth, July 16.* Wm. Ellis.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

BROTHER-SHAREHOLDERS.—In the absence of more detailed information, it behoves us to ask each other, what are our prospects, and the reason why we should retain our respective interests.

In the first place—Who are the directors? In wealth, they are merchant princes; and in honour, they are considered worthy associates of the sovereigns of Europe.

In the second place—Whom have they selected to represent and advocate our interests in Australia? A man of high honour, unbounded zeal, and undoubted talent; and whose peculiar *forte* is his mission for the mission he is sent upon.

In the third place—What success has been attained towards the ultimate object of the association? The alluvial washing has been sufficiently proved to pronounce high success upon the removal of certain local and legal difficulties, which compel them to sink from pits every 3 ft., instead of pursuing Hopkins's system of cutting a drainage at the dip, and by carrying a broad excavation before them, clearing the whole of the gold from the bed of its deposit.

The gold melting and assay offices are now in full and successful operation, and will doubtless prove a source of great revenue to the company.

The machinery for mining—proper, or crushing, is fixed, and its results will speak for themselves.

Let my brother-shareholders look calmly and deliberately at their prospects; and, instead of being frightened out of their shares at the reduced price they have been forced down to, rather take advantage of the present opportunity to increase their holdings.

ONE WHO HAS FAITH IN EVAN HOPKINS.

MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR.—Being a shareholder in this company, I am anxious to obtain some information as to its progress. I have received two replies from the secretary, stating that the directors then hoped to be able to give information in a short time; as, however, a long time has elapsed, I think, in justice to the small shareholders, who are always the first and main supporters of the different gold mining companies, that the Earl of Devon, the chairman, should, as early as possible, afford any information his lordship may be in possession of to the present position of the company. So long a silence is unjust, as it causes many small shareholders to dispose of their shares for a trifling consideration, when probably, was the information in the hands of the directors given timely publicity to, such injurious sacrifices need not be made. I shall feel obliged by an insertion of this letter in your Journal, in order, if possible, to elicit something satisfactory to parties interested.

Bailgate, Lincoln, July 18.

GEO. GRIFFITHS.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR.—As a constant reader of your valuable Journal, I was amused at the dogmatical scepticism of your correspondent, "Dogberry," of last week; and as he appears to doubt the fact of gold existing in this part of the world, I shall beg a corner in your pages to awaken the mental consciousness of the watchman, and stimulate his desire of being "off to the diggings with his fish-kettle and rattle," without loss of time. That gold existed in the gossan cross-courses of the granite mountains of Devon and Cornwall has been long known, although it is but recently that it was considered worth the expense of working; and there is little doubt that the Poltimore and Britannia Companies will shortly reap an abundant harvest for their enterprising spirit. Bergmann states that gold is so universally diffused through every kind of earth, that in his opinion it is the most common of all metals, iron alone excepted; and Mr. John Cresswell has proved that the appearance of gold in the granite formation of Devonshire. The Poltimore auriferous gossan is a fine, argillaceous earth, consisting of clay, decomposed quartz, and loose silicious matter, tinged with iron in various proportions, arising probably from the decomposition of pyrites; it varies in colour from pale yellow to deep red and brown, sometimes inclining to black. The auriferous iron pyrites of Transylvania, according to Brunnich, contains from 50 to 100 ozs. of gold to the 1 cwt. It has not been yet found so rich as this at either the Britannia or Poltimore Mines; but it is expected that, as the course is out deeper into the quantity of gold in the gossan will be found to increase—the present being merely surface workings, although yielding a good percentage. If 1 cwt. of earth contains but 1 dwt. of gold, the separation will pay; and I have been informed from good authority that nearly double this quantity has been obtained in proportion to the Poltimore workings. Grains of gold have been washed in the bed of the River Fal, in Cornwall, and in the Ballin Valley stream, at Croghan Kinshela, near Wicklow, in Ireland. Massive nuggets of gold were dug up in the autumn of 1796, the largest weighed 22 ozs.; another, 18 ozs.; a third, 9 ozs.; and a fourth, 7 ozs. The inhabitants neglected their harvesting, and devoted to the diggings in thousands, but the Government took the affair into their own hands, and up to the time of the Rebellion of 1798, when the works were destroyed, 344 cwt. 4 lbs. 15 grs. had been collected, and were sold to the Bank of Ireland for 9673s. 7s. 11½d., after deducting all the cost of smelting, &c. "Dogberry" will find this statement verified by reading Weaver's *Geological Relations of the East of Ireland*; and, as no doubt a number of rich nuggets are still to be found in Ballin Valley, Co. Wick, and Ballinacorney, I should recommend his setting off immediately for one of those famous diggings, unless you kindly oblige him with the locality of North Devon. However, I trust he will at once set a good example in this important matter, and thus prevent so many of our working bees leaving their native land; and no one will be better pleased to hear his cry of "All's Well" than your constant reader—*JASON: Southampton, July 20.*

MINING PRACTICE IN CORNWALL.

SIR.—The first object of an exploring party is to look out for a lode or vein; those running nearly east and west are the great tin favourites, while a north and south one is not objected to, especially if in a district known to be productive of lead. If the discoverer is a practical miner, the next object is to examine the composition of such lode, its exact bearing, and the appearance of its veins, &c. As to its size or thickness, that must not be measured, for the wisest men among us consider it to be bad luck, and in a circle of miners the man who attempts to do this would receive a severe rebuke, the opinion that he is no miner would immediately be formed; so this is invariably given by the eye, or guess, if you will. The next thing to be noticed, especially if the party have a little knowledge of geology, is the stratum, its composition, dip, &c., and how near the granite, or if in granite, how near the kiles, as those mines about or near the junction are ever esteemed as the best, and thought most favourably of. People would rather adventure in such, even if the indications were less; and not without apparent reason, for so far as our mining practice has hitherto been carried, those mines within short distance from the junction have almost invariably proved the better ones; which I think arises from those at a greater distance not being wrought on deep enough, especially in the kiles; for if we look at the stratum we find it in many cases rising to surface on approaching the granite range, and dipping on receding from it. Therefore, in this case to work a mine, say four miles from the granite range, would be a great deal better than to sink a great deal deeper than the nearer one, to meet with the same stratum. If we take this view of the case, we shall find

it necessary to calculate the dip of stratum with as much precision as the undetected lodes, and which, I think, is the most important. I am aware this view is taken and acted on by some few on a small scale, but not carried out to a sufficient extent; indeed, it is acted on by none so much as the working tributaries, some of whom calculate the "way of the ground," and act on this principle so far as to know pretty near where to find a shoot of ore opposite one they may have taken away on a parallel lode; and most of them know where is the best run of ground for bunches of ore in their pitches. I think if this principle was more universally appreciated, and practised on a large scale, it would lead to almost an unprecedented prosperity.

The next object of the exploration, however, is to get the sett, which in most cases is a difficult affair, as some landowners, who have plenty of money, do not like to have their ground broken, and those who are comparatively low in pocket, are led away by the delusion that mining will depreciate the value of their estates, with the fact before their eyes that land in a mining district invariably being its owner a much higher rental than that of the same quality where there are no mines; this fact, however, they overlook. Very few of them care much whether the population around them are employed or not; and as to the question where metals are to be got from, is to them as a matter of no importance: they can live, and the poorer they can keep the people around them, the more they are esteemed as a superior race (looking exceedingly jealous at those who are trying to force a fortune out of stones). The being esteemed as a superior order of mankind mightily raises their vanity, and that any of the inferior classes should, by dint of industry and perseverance, show themselves really their superiors, is to them an insupportable insult, and one which they are not slow to take. They are, therefore, very far too few. However, we will suppose the sett, after a great struggle, has been got, and operations are to commence, "then comes the tug of war." First the lodes are contested, or, if convenient, an adit driven to intersect them for perhaps hundreds of fathoms, levels driven on their courses, air-shafts sunk: all this cannot be done without expense, and a great and very necessary outlay is commonly incurred before an engine-shaft is begun to sink. Now, in doing what has been enumerated, it is clear that in most cases there can be nothing but outlay for a considerable time; indeed, people must hit upon a fortunate spot to have their all this anything, but favourable indications. Then comes the cost of sinking engine-shaft, fixing engine, pitwork, &c.; driving cross-cuts, levels, sinking winzes, &c., which all require time and money, for you can not get through solid rock at railway speed: all this, and much more generally, must be done before any great returns can be made. So we can plainly see that miners must possess an almost incredible amount of enterprise, genius, courage, and perseverance to carry on such an amount of operations with spirit and confidence, with on all sides around them "knocked-balls," in their spare forms, constantly warning to take care. But the clue to all this is the extraordinary success attendant almost invariably on those who form their plans on right principles, and carry them out fearlessly and manfully: this is the impulse to the miner's action. He looks on those who, through industry and determined perseverance, united with skill, have risen from comparative indigence to the enjoyment of affluence, and determines to follow their example; while he looks on those who have failed in their aims, and invariably sees some great blunder in their life (which he determines to avoid), and which was the real cause of bringing their bad luck upon them. So he goes in with a right earnestness, and his exertions are crowned with triumph success. We must, however, be careful to remark that this success seldom attends any but those who act on right principles. Jobbing in shares is not mining; and if a man is led into mining, believing he is going to make a fortune in a day, he has made a blunder. It is, at best, a business that requires caution, perseverance, energy, and courage; for although sometimes Fortune smiles on first efforts, it is by no means a general rule.

Lantrideth.

W. TAYLOR.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY AT MEETINGS.

SIR.—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to intimate to those whose time may not happen to be of importance that, to the man of business, the observance of punctuality is a most desirable, and, not unimportant, indispensable. I am induced to trouble you with these remarks, having of late experienced considerable inconvenience arising from the delay which is too often allowed at various meetings, which, in the character of a shareholder, I am called upon to attend. A meeting is announced (frequently by advertisement in the *Mining Journal*) to take place (say) at 1 o'clock; another one, elsewhere, is probably advertised for 2 o'clock. It is most unfair, therefore, I submit, to those who attend for the dispatch of business, that, as is often the case, so long a time should be lost from that to three quarters of an hour, and the meeting should be allowed to lapse before the proceedings commence. It may happen, and often does, that a party has a deep interest in both meetings, so that he must of necessity, through the irregularity I complain of, neglect either the one or the other. I am quite aware that the representatives of a certain number of shares must be in attendance; but, setting that aside, it is rather too bad that one's time must be consumed and frittered away in waiting the attendance of those who can have no regard for the convenience of others. The evil of which I complain is daily increasing, but I do trust, Sir, that hereafter might mark the importance of some parties to the fact that, on their own time, they will endeavour for the future to show a little more respect and consideration for those to whom time is really of consequence.

Pentonsville, July 20.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

OBERNHOF MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Kieckhefer, 50, Threadneedle-street, on Friday, the 15th inst.—*JOHN BROWN, Esq., in the chair.*

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following statement of accounts was submitted and passed:—

To 32,000 shares	£32,000 0 0
Purchase money	2,600 0 0
Ore, utensils, &c.	2,600 0 0
2000 shares belonging to the late G. Thomas, Esq., to be taken up by his executors	2,000 0 0
Preliminary expenses	129 12 4=28,729 12 4
Balance at bankers	£3,270 7 8

Sales of lead	1,316 2 0
" litharge	232 8 0
" blende	845 2 0
" silver	202 11 0
Stock of June 30	1,042 6 0=£4,258 11 3
Stock of metals and ore at commencement	1,182 10 10
Working cost	1,201 8 6=2,383 14 4

Balance of profit and loss	£1,874 19 11
To which add balance of property	2,370 7 8

Balance in favour of mine	£3,145 4 7
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The CHAIRMAN said he was happy to meet the shareholders on this occasion. It was not a meeting which was strictly in accordance with the rules of the statute; their first meeting, according to those rules, would take place in August, but as a report had been made at their meeting in May last that they would be in a position to declare a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum in the present month (July), he had, in his character of chairman, taken upon himself to assemble the shareholders this day, that they might see whether or not that statement could be borne out. He had no written report to lay before the meeting, but would be happy to offer such information as his personal inspection of the mines, accompanied by an able Cornish captain, enabled him to do. He would state, in the first place, that the property had been duly conveyed to him, as their representative, by the Duchy of Nassau, and the Duke had assented to the transfer to this company. The purchase money was 24,000l., and 2000l. were paid for utensils, ores, &c., as would be seen by the accounts. One of their original subscribers, Mr. G. Thomas, had died, having paid 1000l., and leaving 2000l. for shares unpaid, but which would, no doubt, be very willingly paid up by his executors. The property had been purchased in the most proper manner, and was legally secured; and instead of making the dividend payable in July, the company was quite prepared, without touching one sixpence of the capital, to declare a dividend one month earlier than was originally proposed, should the shareholders desire it. The accounts would speak for themselves, and he should be happy to offer any elucidation with regard to the property that the shareholders might require. They would be careful to observe that they commenced with a given state of things; they left that state of things improved, and yet they had a profit at the end of June instead of July. On the 15th of August, however, they would have a complete balance-sheet, and then the books would be open for the inspection of all who had an interest in the undertaking. It was impossible to make up their accounts to the middle of a month, but they were quite in a position if they pleased (and he desired to offer his counsel upon it) to pay the dividend immediately. He had now to inform the meeting that he had spent nearly a fortnight upon the mine since he had last the pleasure of seeing them. It had been stated that they possessed a property to the extent of 5000 fms. of ore ground. He should be disposed to double that amount at least; but a great many other things had transpired, which, he was happy to say, were of the most promising nature. Discoveries had been made through the energetic assistance of his friend, Mr. Obert (to whom the shareholders were much indebted), which left no doubt of the richness as well as the magnitude of these works. Mr. Obert had discovered that silver existed in the ores in large quantities; but he (the chairman) must tell the meeting that they must not expect to gain the extreme advantage on the sale of their minerals at present, inasmuch as the smelting was done by reverberatory furnaces, and the appliances were wasteful. He had found them passing lead of considerable richness into the stamps, and thereby sustaining great loss upon it. They had not, however, introduced more perfect appliances, but they would, in the future, perform their work with much greater celerity. There had worked for at least 100 more hands underground. Another fact of considerable interest was, that an arrangement had been made by which they would supersede the use of steam-power. The foundation for such arrangement had been laid, and although it was estimated at 1400l., he trusted it would not cost half that sum. They had made some experiments, which had succeeded to their entire satisfaction, and he thought it fortunate for the shareholders that they had come after very rude workers. It was at present only the lead, and they had now thousands of tons of blende in which much lead remained; and there could be no doubt that, although much had been received from the mine which their predecessors considered mere refuse, there still remained a large quantity to be obtained from the same sources, and from which they hoped to receive large profits. The original holders had been in the habit of throwing away tons of ore of blende; he had found some thousands of wagon-loads, and it had been ascertained, upon having it assayed, that in the worst places it gave 6 per cent., and in the best 12 per cent. They were extremely willing to co-operate with them. However, he would state one fact, to show the importance and superiority of English mining, and the great acquisition of practical men. Capt. Lenton, in the course of a few minutes, blasted about 1 ton of ore from a place which would have occupied the Germans some hours. They had carefully visited the whole of the property, and, upon enquiry, were informed that all the lodes at Vinar had been taken away—not for copper, but for lead and blende. Upon making further enquiry they were informed that the lodes of Oberrhof were all copper. It was the opinion of the Germans that the lodes at Vinar and all the lodes at Oberrhof, and, after consulting the Government plans, they found them in perfect accordance with their views. What they proposed to do was to sink a shaft, by which means they would cut all the lodes of Vinar, and by a cross-cut south, they would cut all the lodes of Oberrhof. He did not wish to exaggerate, but he did not see why their mine at Vinar should not be quite as good as their mine at Oberrhof. He would now pass on to Vinder; this also was valuable property. He and Capt. Lenton had found rich courses of silver-lead ore; it deserved the reputation of being a silver

mine rather than a lead mine, but the veins were very disjointed. Capt. Lenton had ordered a shaft to be cut at the western end; the cross-courses were likely to produce good courses of ore. It was evident to him that their predecessors had made a very great mistake in the development of this property, having driven 200 fms. south instead of north, the lodes being all behind them. Vinar was within the district of a mile of Oberrhof, and the lodes almost met. Vinder was about three miles farther north, and his own idea was that these two mines might be worked separately, and he was of opinion that the present ingenious mode of working them would produce very large returns. They had engaged the services of competent Cornish miners, and had ample space for the employment of at least a hundred more underground labourers. The operations of the company had, he was bound to say, been conducted with economy and skill, and would, he believed, be proceeded with with the same energy that had hitherto characterised their exertions.

Mr. STANLEY stated that, having been directed to visit the property, he went down the mine in company with Mr. Brown, and was much pleased with all he saw. He inspected everything that it was possible to investigate, and he returned from his mission with a sentiment that he ought not to fail to express to the meeting. He had, therefore, no hesitation in stating that he believed this to be a very splendid property, and that nothing could exceed the favourable indications, and the excellent discipline of all parties engaged. He had not had an opportunity of looking into the accounts produced, having but recently returned from Oberrhof; but from what he had seen of the property, he had no doubt of the accuracy of the financial statement which had been laid before the meeting.

The accounts having been passed, R. Davey, Esq. (of Redruth), S. R. Heseltine, Esq., and B. H. Stacey, Esq., were appointed as the managing committee at Vinar.

Mr. STANLEY informed the meeting that for the future there would be monthly tabular accounts, which would be open at the office for the inspection of shareholders.

After some discussion, it was resolved that a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, or 1s. per share, for three months ending the 30th June, be paid on the 1st of August.

A cordial vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

LEWIS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, on Friday, the 15th inst.—*R. HODGSON, Esq., in the chair.*

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the SECRETARY submitted the subjoined statement of accounts:—

Balance from last account	£431 2 4
Mine cost, May, 1852 £1287 5 4	Mine cost, Nov., 1852, £1064 11 11
" June 1852 846 3 0	" Dec. 1852 969 4 0
" July 1852 1142 4 7	" Jan., 1853, 1402 10 3
" Aug. 1852 858 3 10	" Feb., 1853, 1031 10 4
" Sept. 1852 1008 6 9	" March 1853 1403 14 6
" Oct. 1852 1111 4 10	" April 1853 1376 7 5=13618 8 9
Directors' attendances	200 0 0
London management and office expenses	234 14 10
Auditors	4 4 0
Interests and discounts	19 15 5
Total	£14,498 3 4

Black tin, May, 1852 £320 2 3	Black tin, Nov., 1852 £1133 6 9
" June 1852 914 7 1	" Dec. 1852 1404 10 9
" July 1852 833 1 10	" Jan., 1853, 1321 13 8
" Aug. 1852 726 5 1	" Feb., 1853, 1513 10 9
" Sept. 1852 959 13 6	" March 1853 1603 19 1
" Oct. 1852 903 2 7	" April 1853 1617 1 10=£13,741 6 1
Returns of arsenic	11 1 5
Balance against the mine	745 15 10
Total	£14,498 3 4

The following is the report of Capt. Mark Reed:—

July 9. During the past year the engine and sump whin-shaft have been sunk from the 90 to the 100 fathom level, and the 100 fathom level has been driven east on the north lode 11 fms., and west 4 fms.; this lode varies in size from 1½ to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, pitch, and copper ore, with favourable indications for producing copper ore of great value in depth; at this level a cross-cut is being driven south, when 5 or 6 fms. more driving will intersect Praed's and the south lodes. In the past year Tin shaft has been sunk from the 80 to the 90 fms. level, and the 90 fms. level extended east on the north lode 64 fms., the most part of which is tribute ground, and several fms. still standing, but the end in the last 2 fms. driving is not so good; a cross-cut has been driven south from Tin shaft at this level 12 fms., and intersected the south lode and driven on to east and west 22 fms., all of which being tribute ground; the lode has not held so good more than 2 or 3 fms. above the level; in the west end the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fm.; driving the lode has not been so good. Praed's shaft has been sunk from the 60 to the 90 fms. level. The 80 fms. level has been driven east 45 fms.; this has been a good level, and a great many fms. of the backs yet remain to be taken away; the lode on the last 12 fms. driving has been disordered by cross-courses and flookans, but the present end is more favourable, producing good stones of tin. The 10 fms. level has been extended east on the north lode 10 fms., and through low-lying tribute ground—the greater part of the back has been worked away; in the present end the lode is 1½ ft. wide—opening tribute ground. The 60 fms. level has been extended east 35 fms.; in this level the lode has been less productive. You will perceive that in the 80 and 90 fms. levels the north lode has been most productive, and the south lode which supported the mine in the shallow levels has been unproductive from the 70 to the 90 fms. level; and having driven the 90 fms. level 32 fms. through a good tin lode, we are now forcing the 100 fms. level with all the haste possible, in expectation of further improvement: the necessary preparations are also making for sinking the engine-shaft to the 100 fms. level. Throughout the mine for the 12 months ending April 1853, we have driven on the lode 368 fms. 4 in., sunk and rose 196 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., and have cross-cut 127 fms. 4 ft.; men and boys underground 141; tradesmen, engineers, and labourers on surface 28; on the dressing, men, boys, and girls 172, making the aggregate number of men, boys, and girls 341. The pumping-engine is heavily laden, and has done work through the past winter equal to any engine in the country of its size: to keep the water I should ask you to put up a larger engine now, or to be desirable to see the lode at the engine shaft at a deeper level, and extend the 70, 80, 90, and 100 fms. levels further east, to ascertain whether best to fit the larger engine in the present house, or further east. In consequence of the cross-course and flookans intersecting the lode in the 80, 70, 80, and 90 fms. levels, our prospects are not so cheering at present, but our expectations are that, before the tin ground now discovered is taken away, with the assistance of the south lode, and the 100 fms. level, those levels will again improve, and enable us to continue giving a profit.

The CHAIRMAN said he had also received a report from another source, and which he read to the meeting; but, as he considered the communication private and confidential, the meeting would excuse him for not disclosing the name of his informant. He was, however, obliged to state that the latter in substance confirmed, to some extent, the opinion of Capt. Reed. He (the chairman) then called the attention of the meeting to the financial statement, observing that they began with a balance of £431 2s. 4d. against the mine, and that six months ago there was a balance against them of 1400l., since which period it would be seen that the accounts were all on the profit side, and the balance had been reduced to 745l. 15s. 10d.

Mr. WATSON wished to know whether all the merchants' bills were included in the account, and whether the dues charged upon tin in the months of April and May were for sales effected in any subsequent months. He had substantial reasons for asking the question, for he had found on a former occasion that merchants' bills were not included in the account, but were intentionally kept back. Two years ago he asked the chairman, and also the local manager of the mine, Capt. Reed, if all the dues were charged and the merchants' bills paid up, and the answer was that they were; but he subsequently found they were not. The statement of accounts now presented ran over a period of twelve months; he thought the directors ought to furnish the shareholders with a quarterly account.

The CHAIRMAN said the accounts were made up quarterly.

Mr. WATSON said that he had observed that the accounts were kept at the office, and were accessible at all times to the shareholders.

Mr. CUMBERLAND considered it was monstrous, carrying on a mine in this way: they ought to have quarterly meetings, that the shareholders might see what was going on.

Mr. WATSON complained that the shareholders had been misled. There had been four quarterly dividends paid, and on the occasion of the last, which was declared in August, 1851, he put the question to the chairman, and also to Captain Reed, at the time of the "Shareholders' Meeting," "Shall you continue to pay dividends?" and the answer was "We shall." At that time the shares were at 25s. No dividend, however, had since been declared, and the shares had gone down to 9s.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Mr. Watson had justified him in all that he had stated. He had not made any statement except upon the authority of Capt. Reed, who was a most experienced man.

Mr. WATSON had nothing to complain of, as far as Captain Reed's experience was concerned; but he charged him with not speaking the truth, and regretted that the captain was not present, that he (Mr. Watson) might make the charges to his face.

The CHAIRMAN said he was quite satisfied that his own interest was as much affected as that of any other shareholder. He was originally a holder of 75 shares; he now held 100. It was clear, therefore, that he had not been trafficking in shares. If the shareholders wished to have Capt. Reed there they could do so, and put any question they pleased to him.

Mr. CUMBERLAND regretted the absence of Captain Reed, for he certainly wished to put a few questions to him. He (Mr. Cumberlan) had been down to the mine, and from what he saw of the management, he certainly believed Capt. Reed to be a very able man. On the occasion of his visit he was unable to meet with Capt. Reed, who, it would appear, had other business to attend to.

The CHAIRMAN was glad to hear from any shareholder that he had inspected the property. Lewis was a most important mine, and required the whole attention of the captain. He (the chairman) had himself visited the mine, and had also found Capt. Reed absent; he had on that occasion gone to the Gussan Mine.

Mr. WATSON had no doubt about Capt. Reed's ability, but if he neglected the property, and was regardless of truth, he had no longer any right to be their agent. It was obvious that if he had not told absolute falsehoods he had misled the shareholders, and if he had done so in ignorance it was no excuse; for if he was in ignorance he had no business there, and his conduct was a reflection upon the directors.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that those who were unacquainted with mining would, to hear Mr. Watson, imagine mining to be something like mathematics—clearly demonstrable; but he thought even Mr. Watson would admit that no captain could see 10 ft. into the ground; and if they discovered one man they would have some difficulty in getting another.

Mr. WATSON said that he wished that the services of Captain Reed should be discontinued, but he wanted him there, that the

The CHAIRMAN, in allusion to Capt. Reed, said that the captain had informed him that there would be a dividend before Christmas.

Mr. WATSON would take no statement from that quarter.

Mr. ENSON, on looking into the accounts, observed that there were three months' dues not charged; so that, in point of fact, instead of 700l., their debit balance would be increased to 1000l.

Mr. WATSON said no doubt that was so, and here he would remark that a statement had been made by Mr. Prior, that his dues had not been paid. He thought it right to mention the circumstance, as such reports were calculated to be very injurious to the property.

Mr. STAINBY admitted that Mr. Prior had not received his dues, but that was entirely his own fault, as he had never applied for them.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Prior should be immediately written to upon the subject, and his claim should be discharged.

Mr. CUMBERLAND said he should like to see the mine put purely on the Cost-book system, and wished to know whether this was the proper time, or whether the meeting should be adjourned for altering the constitution of the mine.

Mr. WATSON said there must be a special general meeting for that purpose; one thing, however, was perfectly clear—they must have a call, he could not allow his name to be associated with a mine that was in debt.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the question of call rested with the executive.

Mr. CUMBERLAND thought it a shocking state of things that they could not do as they liked with their own; he never remembered attending a meeting where a mine was in debt that some person did not propose a call. A mine ought never to be in debt; and, looking at the present position of this property, he thought they were bound to make a call of at least 10s. per share. How did they mean to carry on the mine? The CHAIRMAN: By the credit of the directors.

Mr. CUMBERLAND: We do not want your credit; it is not required.

Mr. WATSON begged to say that he had not the slightest confidence in the directors of the Lewis Mines. He wished to impress upon the meeting that instead of 745l., there was a debit balance of 1000l.; they were, therefore, justified in recommending to the directors the necessity of making a call of 10s. per share, and he would move that the directors be requested to carry out such recommendation of the shareholders.

Mr. CUMBERLAND seconded the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN said that before they met again the directors would see whether a call was necessary or not. He assured the meeting that he had no ulterior views; what was prosperity to the shareholders, must be prosperity to him.

Mr. WATSON: We make a special resolution to this effect—"That this meeting hereby recommends the directors forthwith to make a call of 10s. per share, with a view to liquidate the present debt of balance, and for the purpose of carrying on the mine." The resolution was seconded by Mr. CUMBERLAND, supported by Mr. BYRON.

Mr. WATSON, after having expressed a hope that the directors would accept of the wishes of the shareholders, moved that the report and accounts be printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.—Seconded by Mr. CRUTCHANK, and adopted.

The next question was with reference to increasing the number of shares from 1000 to 5000.

Mr. WATSON said, however desirable such a course would be, the meeting could not on the present occasion entertain the question. The 33d rule stated that these rules and regulations may be altered or enlarged upon at a special general meeting; notice whereof must be given to each shareholder. The meeting, however, must be specially called, and the specific purpose for which it is convened must be stated in the notice; the directors had not done so, and, therefore, they had failed to comply with the requisition. The first rule set forth that this company shall be divided into 1000 shares; the object of the requisitionists was to alter that rule, but that could not be done unless proper notice was given. He had taken a solicitor's opinion upon the subject, but the rules were so clear that they did not require any lawyer's ingenuity to interpret them.

The CHAIRMAN entertained a very different opinion, but had no objection to let the question stand over until the next quarterly meeting.

After some further discussion the meeting was made special, when the CHAIRMAN, addressing Mr. Watson, said—Now Mr. Thomas Watson, how long do you adjourn this meeting?

Mr. WATSON: Adjourn the meeting? What necessity is there for an adjournment? The CHAIRMAN: For Capt. Reed's attendance.—Mr. WATSON: We want no adjournment for that. I say I proceed in the regular way.

Mr. STAINBY again read the notice convening the meeting, which set forth that after the ordinary business the meeting would be made special to consider the requisition already referred to.

Mr. WATSON again urged that the directors had failed to comply with the requisition, and that the question could not, therefore, at this meeting, be entertained. The requisition was drawn up by himself, was precisely similar in its terms to a requisition which he had presented to the directors of the Callington Company, and met with the approval of one of the partners of an eminent legal firm. The directors of the Lewis Mines had, however, returned the requisition, not to himself and partner (Mr. Enson), but to Mr. Tye, and it appeared to him that they were evidently attempting to evade the wishes of the general body of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said he held in his hand a letter from an eminent legal firm, whose opinion was that the shares could not be increased without the express sanction of every shareholder.

Mr. WATSON begged to say that one of the partners of the same firm had expressed a totally different opinion. The question could be settled by a majority; he had no doubt of that, and he was happy to say that he had the proxies of several shareholders in addition to his own interest.—Mr. Watson produced the proxies, which, in the aggregate, amounted to a considerable number, and amongst those whom he represented were a noble lord, and other persons of distinction.

It was ultimately arranged that notice should be given in conformity with the 33d rule. The proceedings then terminated.

BICTON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Austinfrans, on Monday, the 19th instant.—G. K. HUXLEY, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the accounts, which were very voluminous, and extended over a period of two years, were submitted, showing a balance of 667l. 19s. 10d. in favour of the mine. It was resolved that the same be passed and printed, and copies left at the office for any parties applying for the same.

Messrs. Huxley, Cockell, and Rucker were elected as the committee of management for the next two months.

It was resolved that each shareholder be called on to register his shares, and that the committee be requested to prepare a code of laws for the future regulation of the company.

The SECRETARY read a letter from Capt. Dunstan, stating that the resident captain had informed him that the lode in the 34 was very much improved; the leader was quite 18 in. wide, producing good work.

The following is the report of Captain Robert Dunstan:—

The lode in the 44 fathom level is very large, producing good stones of lead, and the ground is good for driving. The lode in the 34 is 4 feet wide, and the leader 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, mundle, and lead of the most promising appearance. Since I wrote you last, however, the lode has been much smaller, but is now opening again, and, as far as present appearances go, is likely to be very productive. The 14 continues to produce good stones of lead. We have put two men to rise and stop the back of the 34; the leader in the back is 3 feet wide, good work. Our dressing-floor is nearly completed, and we hope soon to commence dressing ore. Altogether the prospects are of the most encouraging character, and bids fair for doing well.

BIRCH ALLER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Bridford, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.—R. CALES, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous one, which were confirmed, the statement of accounts was submitted, showing—Calls, 4397. 10s.—Balance last account, 1217. 15s. 1d.; labour cost, April, 1257. 8s. 7d.; May, 1207. 19s. 1d.; inspection, 27. 12s. 6d.; canal dues, 147. 15s. 6d.; subsist, 31.; commission, 27. 14s. 10d.; leaving balance in hand, 447. 8s. 5d.

The following report from Capt. M. W. Martyn was read:—

June 15.—I presume that it is sufficient to remark on the bargains in course of progression. The 40 fm. level is extended about 17 fms. in a southerly direction from the cross-cut, opposite the engine-shaft, except the last 3 fms., which is being driven west through the lode, but as yet it has not reached the western, or foot wall; in character it is much the same as in the levels above this distance from the shaft, and probably will continue to be the influence of the hill; this level north of the cross-cut, in consequence of the bad state of the ventilation, but a winze is being brought down on this end from the 30 fm. level, and will be communicated in about four weeks from this time—this will improve the ventilation northward, and probably southward to a certain extent. The 30 fm. level is extended south of the cross-cut 35 fms., the last 5 fms. on the western part of the lode, which is evidently nearly clear of the hill, as it is regular, compact, and of a very promising character; in consequence of the improved appearance of the lode in the 30, and the bad state of the ventilation, a new shaft should be at once commenced from surface, with a full complement of men, to communicate with the levels below in the least possible time. I have seen the spot chosen by Capt. Odgers, and am of opinion that a better one could not be selected: the back of the lode at this point has a fine appearance, and no doubt will be found to produce a quantity of lead below.

Captain G. R. ODGERS also reported on the work done since the last meeting—the drivings and sinkings amounting to 35 fms. 2 in. In the 40, north of east shaft, the lode was composed of black kiffas, spots of mundle, lead, and antimony; in the 40 they had cut a lode 3 ft. big, with a branch 10 in. wide, with quartz and mundle. In the 30 south there was a regular lode, with a well-defined wall, and getting more settled, with sprigs of lead. The engine and machinery were working well. The pursuer laid before the meeting an estimated outlay for the next two months, showing liabilities—merchandise, 3507.; labour cost, Aug., 1507.; ditto, Sept., 1507.—£3507. To meet which there was a balance at bankers, 447. 8s. 5d.; arrears of calls, 3857. 10s.; leaving balance to be provided for, 3001. 5s. 7d.

It was resolved that the report and accounts be received and adopted; that a call of 5s. per share be made, payable by the 1st August; that the present committee be requested to continue their services until the next meeting; that the number of shares be increased to 1024; that the 274 new shares be offered to the public at 10s. per share, 10s. payable on the 1st of August, and the balance by instalments of 10s. each on the 1st of every month; that the pursuer be requested to take measures for disposing of them, at a commission of 5s. per share; that the present shareholders have the preference, and thus save the commission; that the takers have all the rights, and be subject to the liabilities of present holders; that the committee direct the issue; that William Kennaway, Esq., be requested to communicate with parties interested in the formation of a tramway in the Teign Valley, near the mine; and that all reports be sent to the *Mining Journal* for publication.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday.—OSWALD LEWIS, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the resolutions passed at the last meeting were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that, as it was a positive fact that there were liabilities against the company which ought to be promptly discharged, he could not too strongly urge the necessity for the immediate payment of the last call. In order, however, that shareholders might not have the excuse of being taken by surprise, he would suggest that they be required to pay up their shares on or before the 28th inst., and that, in default thereof, the shares become forfeited. According to the resolution passed at the last meeting, with respect to the payment of the call, it became payable

able to-morrow (the 21st inst.). He thought the meeting might pass a resolution extending the time for one week. They had certain difficulties to contend with, upon which it was unnecessary on the present occasion to go into detail; but this he might say, that he was afraid there were some parties holding shares who had come to a fixed determination not to pay until the last moment. If his suggestion were adopted, no one he thought could complain of not having had every latitude shown them; and, if, after such indulgence, they refused or neglected to pay, they must put up with the consequences.

Several shareholders expressed an opinion that there would be some difficulty in passing such a resolution, and he thought the better plan would be to send circulars to those who were in arrears, expressing the views of the meeting, which were perfectly in accordance with those of the chairman.

A proposition was made that the office be removed to No. 113, Strand. This suggestion gave rise to considerable discussion, into which was infused a good deal of angry feeling.

A SHAREHOLDER said he felt it due to himself to pay the directors a proper amount of courtesy, and although he was decidedly of opinion that the office in the City would be far better than an office in the locality proposed, yet he should certainly support the proposition, believing that it would meet with the wishes of the committee, who had certainly, he thought, done their best for the good of the company; at all events, he would take the will for the deed. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was ultimately carried by a majority of 2; there being 11 for the affirmative, and 9 dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the resolutions be published in the *Mining Journal*—Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

WHEAL SARAH MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday at the offices of Mr. Gregory, Graecuchur-street, G. MOORE, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the following statement of accounts submitted and passed:—

Calls	£250 0 0	£319 4 0
Purchase of pit	£250 0 0	
Mine cost to June	£250 14 0	
Calls due	133 1 6	£799 15 11

Leaving balance in favour of mine £19 8 1

Mr. GURNEY observed that there were nearly three parts of the money due upon the last call; he thought that those who had paid ought not to be put to inconvenience by those who were in default. If a mine was worth anything, it was worth paying for; and, if not worth anything, it ought to be abandoned. It was a great pity if a mine was of value, that it should be brought into disrepute by parties neglecting to pay up their calls.

Mr. HATCH believed that the calls would be paid.—Mr. OLIVER moved that the secretary write to all the shareholders now in arrears, stating that if their calls were not paid within 14 days, they would become forfeited, according to Rule 6 of the company's regulations.

Mr. HATCH read a letter from the pursuer, stating that Capt. Paul had examined the mine, for which a lease was now granted, and reported that the lode was more like that of Great Wheel Friendship than any lode he had ever seen; and he had not the slightest doubt of there being an abundance of ore on going down.

The following is the report of Capt. Carpenter:—

Wheal Sarah.—Mr. Hamley's solicitor will forward you the draft of the new lease, to nominate who shall be the lessees. Not having cut any lode worth noting to the north of the north lode, operated upon in the adit level, I am of opinion that we had better make preparations to sink under the adit, to intersect the lode from the 20 to 30 fms. deeper. Probably, by sinking a shaft in the adit, we may keep the water to cross-cut to them at 10 fathoms; if not, we must prepare to rise from the back to the surface, which is 20 fms., and also prepare for a steam-engine—say, a 24-in. cylinder. Please say shall this work be proceeded with or not. I regret I cannot attend the meeting, as I am summoned to Exeter for that day. I must beg to resign the agency, as I am not able to attend to it, living at such a distance. I can recommend Captain D. DAVY as a person well acquainted with drilling, leveling, and a good punman; he is living within three miles would be eligible. Also Mr. Bodley, a local pursuer. Please to take into consideration whether we shall make a shaft or not.

Mr. HATCH was happy to state that, notwithstanding the arrears of call, they were not at the present moment in debt; and he was clearly of opinion that their prospects were highly favourable.

Capt. CARPENTER having, in consequence of other business requiring his attention, sent in his resignation, the same was accepted.

Messrs. Moore, Hatch, Gurney, Wreford, Oliver, Lane, and Briand, were appointed as the committee of management; and a unanimous vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman and acknowledged, the meeting separated.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALTOGED CONSOLS SLATE COMPANY.—I have much pleasure in being able now, at the end of the first half-year, to lay before you, I may say, a flattering account of the present state of the quarries; and, without boasting, I think I may fairly say that our prospects for the six months before us are far more encouraging than at the commencement of the last six months. I am now far advanced with the works set out at Gwern, having, as you are aware, already brought No. 19 into the produce side of the cross-cut, and by the end of the present month I quite expect to do the same with Nos. 12 and 18, the roof at the former, and the level at the latter, being nearly at an end. No. 4 will also soon follow, as also No. 10, having commenced roofing at both places, leaving us only Nos. 8 and 24 to finish. The fall at No. 3 is also fast diminishing, and a couple more months will, I hope, rid us of it entirely, when everything will be as it should be. The reservoirs at Ratgoed are getting on favourably, though the wet weather has been much against us; I hope to put the flood-gate down at the main one by the end of the present month, and then my next want will be machinery, as I can produce more at any time than I can saw and plane with my present means, as soon as I get water. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the advantage to be derived from an extension of Ratgoed. I am quite justified in stating that there is but one quarry in this county equal to it—viz., the far-famed Moelgroch, than which a finer or more splendid quarry for its size does not exist. I have ascertained that two bargains alone at the latter place have for years and are still producing from 70 to 100 tons per month; and I will stake my reputation that what they can do there we can do at Ratgoed. I would strongly urge you to invest a few thousands there as a step you will never regret. But for the fall at No. 3, and the scarcity of water for the last two months, my return of slabs would have been considerably greater, and I hope that before the end of the present half-year I shall be able to permanently raise the whole produce to half as much again as its present returns, and to go on increasing as space opens up. The quarry was never more in a better position than at present, and so far as human foresight can judge, there is nothing to prevent a prosperous issue in a good dividend to the next half-year's workings.

[We are informed that the sale of slate during the last month realised upwards of 6000l.]

BACHELORS' HALL (NEAR PRINCE TOWN, DARTMOOR).—I have been over this tin set, and can say, without hesitation, it is a splendid property; several very promising tin lodes pass through the whole length of the set, which is very extensive, a great deal of work has been done on one of the lodes, and a large quantity of tin returned by former parties, the work done being of great service to the present company, besides several other shafts being sunk. The engine-shaft is down about 40 fms. deep, and I believe the lift of pumps is now standing in the shaft. Ann's shaft is down to the shallow adit; the deep adit is driven a considerable way, and when in full swing the mine will be a fine one. Capt. Mitchell informed me that he had a fine course of tin going down, and holding away each end of the workings. I may here remark, that the tin raised and returned from this mine fetched the highest price in the market. I should strongly recommend the driving the deep adit; in my opinion there will be more value of tin raised in the driving than all the costs of driving the adit, and no doubt but there will be thousands of pounds worth of tin taken away from the backs of the adit from bunches between the present adit end and the present workings, besides the 30 fms. between the adit and the present bottom, where the fine course of tin is going down and extending east and west of the workings. I should also inform you that the old captain, Mitchell, told me there was a fine course of tin in Ann's shaft; he and his son said they would venture in this mine before any other in the district. Capt. Mitchell was a good old tin miner. A lead has been cut for a considerable distance, at a great expense, to bring in a stream of water for working a water-wheel to stamp the tin. On the whole, as I said before, it is a splendid property, and the sooner the deep adit is resumed the better, and should be kept constantly working day and night.—J. SMY: *Slimeford-office, Calstock, July 20.*

BALLESWIDEN.—Since my last report, we have sunk the winze 2 fms. deeper, and we find the tin is still holding down in the bottom, and in each end of the winze. We are still driving the 45 fm. level east, to come in under the winze, and we have got the ground in this end. We sink in four weeks the end will be forth, and the winze down, and that will enable us to raise more tin with the same number of men; until this is done, we have no advantage to work the ground. Since my last report, we have sold tin to the amount of 777. 11s. 10d. Other parts of the mine are looking much the same as at my last report. I should be glad if we could put a man or two to prepare for the engine-house before the weather begins to change.

BALLYGONKEN.—We have cut the lode in No. 1 or deep adit level, and as it is very favourable for driving on, we expect shortly to get into the ore-ground. No. 2 is not yet into the lode. In the rise from No. 3 to No. 4 the lode produces from 1 to 1½ tons of lead per fm., and the end in No. 3 about ½ a ton per fm. The end in No. 4 is ore and highly promising; it is within 8 fms. of the large bunch we have just gone through in No. 3, and which we have no doubt of meeting in this level also. We have been obliged to suspend the driving of No. 5 until the rise is completed, on account of want of air. The dressing is proceeded with at both Nos. 4 and 5, and preparations are being made at No. 3; these floors are, however, merely temporary, as ultimately all the ore will come through the deep adit, which we are carrying large enough to admit of a tram-road and mules. The wheel, crusher, and stamps ordered at the St. Austell Foundry, we expect here sometime next month, after which we shall soon get them at work. I estimate the quantity of ore now at surface at about 50 tons, but there are banks containing quantities in the back of the lode of solid lead, which we shall reserve until our machinery and dressing-floors are completed.

BALLYHICKEY MINE.—We have cleared the mine out to bottom. The former company have sunk a small shaft 8½ fms. under the bottom of the wide pit. At the bottom of the small shaft they have driven east 32 ft. and west 19 ft.—a large lode in each end, composed of spar, a good indication for lead. There is a winze sunk in the bottom of the eastern level; 2 fms. below the bottom of the level there is a large lode, 3 ft. wide, at the very bottom of the winze, which is composed of spar and lead, for which I hope it will turn out well. I have to-day (the 14th inst.) set to sink 6 feet in the bottom of the winze, at 12½ fm., by six men. I would not recommend driving either end until such time as we have the ground sloped from the end of the winze to the lift, which is 6 ft. from the western end of the winze. We have been working the shaft, which ground can be sloped back for half the money it would cost to sink the shaft, then bring the lift to the bottom of the mine. The engine will take away the water and the stuff from the very bottom. I think the former company worked the mine in a very disorderly state. We are now casing and dividing the shaft, and preparing the winch for drawing the stuff.

BAT HOLES.—We have commenced cross-cutting towards the Cornhill lode at the 60 fm. level, and find the ground to be moderate for driving. The Wood lode, in the 48 driving shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of lead ore. The lodes in the bottom of the 46, near the winch-shaft, are producing moderate work for lead ore. The same remarks will hold good for the lodes on the Cornhill lode.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the engine-shaft in the 115 fm. level is from 2 to 3 feet wide, good work. In the 115 the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing saving work. The 163 fm. level is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 90 and 80 fm. levels.

BLAEN CAULEN.—The lode is improved in the adit; it is now 14 in. wide, composed principally of flookan, with a little mixture of black jack and quartz, looking more favourable than it has been for some time back. We are daily expecting to intersect the gossan lode, which, I have no doubt, will make a great alteration in our prospects. The air-shaft will be completed almost directly.

BOLENOWE.—The engine-shaft is about 5 fathoms below the 30 fm. level—ground more favourable for sinking. In the 20 fm. level west the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of gossan, prlan, and spar. In the 19 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing gossan mixed with mundle, &c.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—We shall sample in about a month, and hope to have the quantity 1 before stated—viz., 40 tons. The reason the 31 and east is not driving is that we cannot get men, miners being very scarce, and we are broke. As regards the mundle, I do not see there is any occasion for our sending samples to Marsh and Co., to Tennant and Co., as they are better judges of the value of our mundle from the parcels they have had, than by sending a small quantity as a sample. I can guarantee the lot we now have for sale equally as good as any parcel we have yet sold, or, if anything, better; we have about 100 tons.

July 21.—Since my last report, I have put six men to drive south on the north and south lode, intersected in the cross-cut in the 24 fathom level in Ann's shaft. It is now 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, and mundle, while we are stones of lead, looking very kindly. The lodes in the 20 fm. level east are yielding a fair quantity of ore; the end in this level is much the same as in my last. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of Murchison's shaft, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing occasionally tolerably good work; going west it is about 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundle, with spots of lead. The crusher and drawing-machine works well.

BOSEON.—At Halket's shaft, no lode taken down since last report. In the lodes at the 40, west of Halket's shaft, on the north branch, we have to-day broken good stones of tin, and are still looking well. The side stoning down on Wheal Bellan lode is looking kindly, and we have raised good stones of tin here. The lodes in the back of the 30 are poor. The pitch in the bottom of the 30, is looking well, and we expect to take down the lode in a day or two. The cross-cut from Davis's lode is in hand ground. The cross-cut from the Well level reach the same as at setting day; the very last of the lode is the same as the level in the 20, and the lode in the 20, west, on North Boleon lode, is looking kindly, and the end getting wet, which we think indicates a bunch of tin. The pitch in the bottom of the 30, west of flat-rod shaft, produces good stones of tin. I am of opinion we ought to be working more vigorously on this (North Boleon) lode, as it will be of great advantage for the mine, and the earlier it is done the better.

BRONFLOYD.—The lode in the level west is much harder, with a little lead, but in highly congenial ground; we are at present about the boundary of the two lands, and shall have to drive from 30 to 40 fms. ere we come to the union of the two lodes. In putting a shot on a little string of ore in the beginning of the week, we found it to improve, and after firing another, we discovered some good lead, apparently running to the north side of the lode; this places a between the winze and breast of the level. Captain Nicholls visited the mine a short time back, and is much pleased with the kindly appearance of the western end, and the mine throughout; he agrees with me that the lode will make ore in depth after it becomes more settled down and confined, but we cannot expect much at 10 fms. deep. The engine would have been working some time back had it been possible to get sawyers; in fact, there are other mines at a stand now for want of them.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—There is no discovery in the 42 eastward at the north mine, but we expect the present end is near the tin lode. Ann's shaft will be sunk to the 20 fm. level this week, and meanwhile we shall prepare timber to divide the shaft, to send the kibble to that level. The ground is much improved at the 20, and I would recommend cutting the copper lode at that level, while we are sinking the shaft. There are 7 fms. to drive in the 20 from 7 fms. to the copper lode, or 5 fms. from the north part of the shaft. The mundle pitches are very productive. We have had a failure in some of the old flues from the floods; we are putting them in repair, which has delayed the trials so long desired in making arsenic flues. In future, I would recommend stone archwork, as the stone is handy, near, cheapest, and most lasting. Please give us your commands as to driving Varnish's 20 fm. level north, to cut the copper lode.

CARADON WOOD.—We have driven through the lode in the 43, and find it from 8 to 9 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prlan, mundle, and flookan, underlaying from 6 to 7 ft. to the fathom. The men are still driving on the cross-cut east to intersect the eastern lodes. According to the underlay of the middle lode in the 30 we cannot have more than a fathom or two to drive to cut it, and if it is so, we shall have about the same distance to go. The lode in the 20, where those two lodes form a junction, which will be a valuable point to get at. The 30, north end, has been driven about 8 feet; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and a little lead has been taken from it; the same level south has been driven about 2 fms.; the lode is not so large as it was last week, being now about 15 inches wide, poor.

CASTLE DINAS.—We are still hindered from working at Fat-work Hatch, for want of our castings and flat rods ordered. I have put the men to costean a certain piece of ground, and we have cut a very kindly lode, with good tin in it; we have sunk on it about 3 fms., and cut plenty of water. The lode is enlarging as it goes down, and I have great hopes that we shall have a good mine yet.

CEFN GWYN (SILVER-LEAD).—In accordance with your instructions, I have very carefully inspected the above mine. I find the lode discovered by a cross-cut driven south 40 fms., and a level extended east on the course of the same about 40 fms., and is now suspended; the lode on an average is about 6 ft. wide, a slight mixture of ore in places, but not sufficient to set a value on; 36 fms. behind the end, an engine-shaft is sunk on the course of the lode, to the 20, and a level extended east 11 fms., but is suspended for the present; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, composed principally of slate, quartz, and blende, with a slight mixture of ore; the same level is extended west 12 fms., and from the shaft 10 fms. west; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, and will on an average, I think, yield from 13 to 20 cwt. of ore per fathom; but for the last 2 fms. in driving, the lode is poor, but it is very doubtful if the main part of the lode is not standing by the side, which I would advise proving at once. The 10 fm. level is driven east of shaft 15 fathoms, and is suspended; the lode is of much the same character and appearance as in the level below, being about the same size, with a mixture of ore, and looking promising. The new engine-shaft is sinking perpendicularly from the surface, and is now down 3 fms.; and, according to the present underlay of the lode, the shaft will take it at about the 10 fm. level, when it will be, I consider, most judicious to continue it on the course of the lode, as the underlay is very little. The machinery erected consists of one 18-ft. water-wheel, 3 feet over the breast, for pumping the water, with 60 fms. of iron rods and pulleys attached to same, with 20 fms. of 7-inch pumps, in good condition. Now, taking into consideration the generally promising character of the lode, and the present engine work set as an auxiliary to the new one, I quite approve of the trial already made, and cannot advise a more judicious course to give the mine a fair trial, than the one now in operation. There is a large quantity of work at surface, and if it prove all through equal to the top, will, I think, yield 30 tons of silver-lead ore.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—Our engine-shaft will be sunk 11 fms. under the 22 by Saturday (to-day); at this point we purpose cutting a pit, which will make it a 35 fm. level. The lode (since the intersection) in this shaft is a little more perpendicular than before. In the back of the 22 we are rising in the gossan under the lode to hole to the bottom of the 10 for ventilation, &c.; the lodes in the back of the 10 will continue to produce some very rich stones of tin. The lode (which we consider to be Rosendeau side lode) in the lodes in the bottom of the gossan is 6 ft. wide, and produces a large quantity of stuff, worth about 2½ cwt. per 100 ft. In the 10, in the east of Fat-work Hatch, under the above lode, we have met with a large branch, which will intersect the main lode at about 8 feet further east: when this point is arrived at we intend to cross-cut the lode again.

CHURCHESTOCK.—We cannot progress any further with the engine-shaft until we have the engine. The weather has been most unfavourable for surface operations.

CLIVE.—The lode in the deep adit is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay, sandstone, barites, and occasionally good stones of lead; upon the whole, it has a very kindly appearance. The adit shaft is communicated with the level; we finished the shaft on Saturday last (July 16). I intend driving on the deep adit as fast as possible. Since last setting day (June 25) we have driven 6 fms. in same level by four men. I set 2 fms. on Saturday last at 50s. per fm. to 6 men; the ground in said level is better for driving than it has been for several fms.; I intend driving on said level 50 fms. further, and then cross-cut the north lode, at the same time commencing the level at its course, and then found some good stones of lead towards the west end of the set in some old workings; the level is coming up in the direction of their old shafts. The lode in the winze in the deep adit is 4 ft. wide, often yielding good stones of lead, but owing to the heavy floods of rain during the last three weeks we cannot sink any deeper for the present; on Wednesday night last we had a tremendous flood, it broke away one side of our pond, which caused us some delay in dressing; we repaired it again on Thursday and Friday. In consequence of the floods, we cannot keep the water out of Summer's shaft, and I think it unnecessary going to any expense of driving this water, as the deep adit will drain it 20 fms. deeper than the present workings by-and-by. We have from 12 to 15 hands at work on the patch, it is yielding very good work at this time; we can raise as much work on the patch with 12 hands as we can dress with the number of hands we have got; it is a hard matter to get hands for dressing—boys and girls that we could get in Cornwall for 6d. per day, here want 10d. or 1s. We have 16 tons of lead now on hand; we had to change the rolls in the crusher last week, which hindered us two days from dressing; the weather has also been against us in dressing; we shall have 25 tons by the end of the month, if the weather proves fair. Our machinery for reducing the quantity we have to crush is all in operation.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—Two men are driving the adit west of Slater's shaft, lode 14 in. wide, gossan,

GREENTOWN.—The lode in the shaft is still small, but the rock is good for sinking, and when they get down the pumping lift, to keep away the water, which is becoming troublesome, they will get down faster. There is no alteration in the east end, in the 12 ft. level, to notice. In the 12 ft. end west is a small improvement; they have cut a better lode in the bottom of the end, letting out a good stream of water, and showing spots of copper ore in a gossan. I hope they are nearly through the hard knot, and will soon have the shoot of ore that is gone down above them in No. 3 level. In the stopes they have cut westward nearly to the end of the ore ground, and will have to rise again for new stopes. No. 4 end: the lode in this end is again become hard, and still unproductive.

CUBERT UNITED.—The engine-shaft has been sunk during the past month about 2 ft.; the appearance of the lode and nature of the ground is much as stated in our last. The lode in the 45 ft. level west is still very promising, and producing some good work, but not so rich as it has been. In this level to the east the lode is small and poor, and a cross-cut has been commenced for the purpose of intersecting a north lode, which we hope, and indeed expect, will be found, on reaching, more productive. The lode in the 35 ft. level west is still very promising, and producing some good bunches of lead, and from the nature of the ground, and the quantity of water, there is every prospect of our nearing a good lode. The winze from the 25 ft. level has been completed, since which two pitches have been set at 5 ft. per ton, both of which, from present appearances, are likely to turn out a fair quantity of lead; at this level to the east no change has taken place since our last. The lode in the 25 ft. level west is still promising, and there are prospects of an improvement; the lode in the winze sinking under this level east is increased in size, and producing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 15 ft. level east is much disordered by the intersection of a cross lode, but hope to find it improved on reaching the other side. At Trebellon we have cleared and drained the engine-shaft to the 46 ft. level, but we find that we are not to the bottom of the mine; neither can we commence clearing the 46 ft. level until the mine is drained to the bottom.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—There is nothing new to report on since my last. The men are making better progress.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fathom level east is a little improved since last report; the lode in the 80 ft. level west is producing some very good stones of ore; the lode is not very regular, being split into branches. The lode in the 30 ft. level is much the same as last reported.

DINAS GREAT COPPER MINE.—In the No. 2 level the cross-cut has to be driven about 6 fms. more, when it will cut the north lode, and of which I have a very good opinion that it will turn out well. In No. 3 level there remains only 5 fms. more to intersect the main lode under the sinking, when I fully expect to meet with a large body of ore, from the quantity it produced at the surface, so it only requires a few weeks more to prove all this part of the mine, and which I think will amply pay for the outlay. In No. 4 level we are raising very good copper, and improves in size in sinking; this lode is 6 ft. wide, with about 2 ft. mixed with copper, similar to the samples sent to you this week. No. 5, or western level, is driven 9 fms. towards the main lode—16 fms. more to be driven; on the lead lode the level is driven 6 fms., and continues to produce good stones of lead, and the ground very promising for lead, of which I have a very sanguine opinion. The crusher I would recommend should be one capable of crushing 1 ton per hour, which would require a 16 ft. water-wheel, with rollers 2 ft. by 20 in. and in a few days I shall be able to furnish you with estimate of what I can get it erected for by parties in this neighbourhood.

DEVON UNITED.—The lode in the 52 fathom level, north of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mundle, and prian; south of engine-shaft, the ground is good, lode 4 ft. wide, and being composed of spar, mundle, flookan, and spots of lead ore, promises well.—South Copper Lode; we have made an underground gutter to take away the water from the adit level. We are now cross-cutting through the lode in that level, and have driven into it 6 feet, but are not yet through it; the part we have driven through is chiefly gossan, soft spar, and mundle, and I have no doubt, in a deeper level, will prove profitably productive.

DUNSEY WHEEL PHOENIX.—We have nothing particular to state this week. Every operation is being conducted with the greatest speed, and with the same favourable indications.

EAST ARTHUR.—The engine-shaft has been suspended since my last report, the water becoming too powerful to be kept by manual labour, in consequence of the late heavy rain; the lode in the bottom of the shaft has still a very promising appearance, it being 3 ft. wide, containing gossan, spar, peach, and stones of copper ore. We have been driving by the side of the lode in the adit level, consequently no lode has been taken down. The ground for the new wheel-pit is taken out, and the masons are preparing to build the walls.

EAST CROWDALE.—The shaft is still going down in good ground; we came down on a wall and a small flookan on Thursday last, and hoped we had the lode, but nothing but killas is seen under it as yet. There is no alteration in any part of the mine to notice this week. The level in the pitch on south lode still holds good, and seems to improve as we descend; this looks well for a deeper level on this lode. We got our crusher all ready to work on Friday (July 15), and put up the pumps to carry the water from the level to the reservoir, but after pumping for some time, the wood pipes we put underground to convey the water under the road to the part nearest the mine burst, and we were, consequently, obliged to take them up; we shall to-day put them above the road, and thereby prevent the possibility of another such misfortune: I hope by Wednesday to be able to go to work and crush all the ore we have on the floors waiting without any further hindrance.

EAST HERLAND.—The lode west from Garden shaft is improving as we progress, and has a leader about 9 in. wide, containing stones of rich yellow ore, and a great quantity of green carbonate. The lode south from Wheel shaft has a promising appearance, composed of gossan, mundle, and spar. No discovery in the cross-cut south since my last.

EAST POLGOTH.—The shaftmen are getting on well with stopping down the shaft, 12 ft. to the 30 end east we have met with a cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the present; the 30 end west is much the same as last reported; the 30 end west, on south lode, is not looking so well, the lode is small and poor. The ground in the 30 cross-cut north is rather hard for driving. The 20 end west, on main lode, is still looking well; the 20 end west, on the north lode, is just the same as last reported—good stones of tin occasionally, and a large lode. We have a few more of the castings sent for the stamps this week. We are getting on as fast as we can with our other work, and if the castings were all on the mine, we should soon be in a course to work. One part of the bob for the 70 was cast yesterday. The bob-plates, with stools, are on the mine. Spring beams are all right.

EAST WHEEL GEORGE.—The ground at the engine-shaft is very much improved since my last, it being principally a light blue killas; I hope that we shall now make greater progress in sinking. The lode in the back of the 12 ft. level east is poor and suspended. I purpose next week to try a piece of ground about 15 fms. further west in the back of the same level. No alteration in any other department.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—Since my last we have cut into the lode further north in the 55 driving east, and I am proud to inform you we have a good lode as far as we have cut in; we have cut in about 2 ft. of gossan, prian, white sugar-spar, mundle, grey ore, and greens. We have also broken some beautiful stones of grey ore from the lode in the 45 driving east; the lode is looking very encouraging. The other parts of the mine are looking as last reported.

July 21.—We have driven the cross-cut in the 66, Hitchins's shaft, 10 feet from the south end of Hitchins's shaft, and as yet we have no south wall, which proves the lode, including the shaft also, to be 3 ft. wide; we have a beautiful looking lode in the present end. The 55 east is looking splendid; we have a good ore of grey and black ore, mundle, gossan, prian, and sugar-spar; the end driving west in the same level is just as last reported—a kindly looking lode. We have also a splendid lode in the 45, driving east towards the cross-course and tunnel end, producing good work, 3 ft. wide, of grey and black ore, white prian, and gossan; the cross-cut driving north is also just the same as in my last; the tunnel level end is kindly, but not rich; the winze in the bottom of the level is looking well; the lode is improving as we go down; we have good work coming up from the bottom of the winze. In conclusion, I say as I have said before, I believe the 55 and 66 levels will pay for more than all our outlay. I have never seen the mine look so well since we commenced as at the present time.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft is steadily progressing. In the 10 ft. level we have driven through a very promising course of ore, nearly 9 fms. in length. We are delayed for timber. Upon receipt of this we shall commence raising ore.

FAT-WORK AND WHEEL VIRTUE.—The engine-shaft is now 3 fms. below the 10 ft. level; the ground continues much the same for sinking. We have intersected the lode in the 10 ft. level, which is about 15 in. wide, with occasional good stones of tin. The stopes from the back of the adit are yielding some good tiniferous; the adit cross-cut remains much the same. Tamblin's lode is yielding some good work for tin. All other operations are much the same.

FOX TOR (ZIN).—I have the pleasure to report to you the agreeable progress now carrying on of the engine wheel-pit at this mine, and also to say the arrest of the disrepair in the lode in good time. The material for bobs, &c., for connecting to pitwork is fit for the wheel immediately it is brought on the mine, I have no doubt but that there will be tin raising by the end of September next, and good sales of the same soon after made.

GARREG.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 20, continues its size (from 6 to 8 ft. wide), and presents little or no alteration since we commenced sinking this lift; the lode carries a good underlay, and is in a good stratum of ground. The lode in the 20, driving north from No. 2 shaft, is from 3 ft. to 6 ft. wide, producing a little lead. The lode in the 20, driving south from Harper's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, continues to improve, and has a very promising appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10, north of No. 2 shaft, is 3 ft. wide, but poor. The lode in the 13 ft. level, driving west from Gossan shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, with a little lead. The tributors working in the back of the 10, north of engine-shaft, are breaking good lead.

GAWTON UNITED.—As anticipated in my last report, the branch or lode in Fuller's shaft has failed to cut the main lode; we have gone through it 6 ft., and have not yet cut the north wall; it is composed of peach and quartz, spotted with yellow ore. In the eastern shaft, the timber-work is completed, and the men resumed sinking this day. The pit in the 10 ft. level is getting on as fast as possible, but the heavy nature of the ground makes it troublesome and slow for working. The lode in the winze below the 10, west of Bayly's, is much the same as last reported. We shall finish all the arrangements for throwing air in the deep adit level this week to rise against Fuller's shaft, and sink the eastern winze, in which there is a good branch of ore.

GOGINAN.—The prospects continue quite as favourable as they have been for some time past. The 80 ft. level east is still in a lode 6 ft. wide, producing good yielding work, and having good ore ground. The 55, west of boundary shaft, is yielding good stones of ore; a cross-cut is driving in this level to intersect the south lode. The Bryn Pina shaft is sunk 28½ fms. from surface in a large lode, containing a little ore at times. The lode in the western engine-shaft is 10 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—All our operations here are going on steadily, and without much change since my last report. Our wheel went to work on Saturday, and the men have commenced sinking the shaft with great spirit; and I have pleasure in saying that the pit-work is in good order, therefore we may calculate on getting down rapidly. I have suspended driving on the south lode in consequence of the quickness of the water; we have sunk the shaft 9 fms. deep, and driven east and west 2 fms. 4 ft.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character, with spots of copper ore, and a quantity of mundle, and the ground is very even and congenial. I would not cut south from the foot of the hill, which I have no doubt will cut south from the foot of the hill, and the south lode about 15 or 20 fathoms deep. In the 10 ft. level, the lode is much the same as last reported. Capt. Stephens, within the last few days, has been to the mine, and has expressed his entire satisfaction of the progress of the mine.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—All matters are proceeding as rapidly as possible, and with the same favourable appearances.

GREAT COWARCH.—In accordance with your request, I made a careful survey of Cefn Gwyr Silver-Lead Mine, both at surface and underground, which is situated in the parish of Llanfyllter, Merionethshire, and about four miles from Talsarnau. This set of grant of mineral ground extends three miles and a half in length, and is situated in a gossan, and traverses a large silver-lead lode, which has been brought upon to a considerable extent. The geological formation of this country is principally clay-slate. This mine is laid upon by means of a cross-cut driven about 30 fms. south from the side of the hill, where it intersected the lode about 15 or 20 fms. below the surface, and at this point the level is extended east about 30 fms., which has passed through a lode varying from 3 to 6 feet wide, principally composed of quartz, blende, and killas, intermixed with good quality lead ore. A shaft has been sunk from this level 20 fms. below the course of the lode, varying from 2 to 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and a little carbonate of lime and lead ore, underlaying south about 15 in. in a fm., which is a very favourable declination, with two well-defined walls. The 10 ft. level east is extended from the engine-shaft from 10 to 12 fms. on the course of the lode, which varies from 1 to 3 ft. wide, principally composed of quartz, killas, blende, prian, and lead ore, not rich; in this level the lode is not driven on west. The 20 ft. level east of engine-shaft, is extended from 10 to 12 fms., and has passed through a lode varying from 2 to 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, killas, carbonate of lime, and a little lead ore of good quality. Operations are suspended in this level for a short time, until a cart-track is accomplished from the old to the new shaft, which, in my opinion, is correct, as the ground can be opened for less expense when it is completed. The 20 ft. level is extended west from the engine-shaft from 12 to 14 fms., and for several fathoms has passed through a lode varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide, composed of killas, quartz, and lead ore, which can be taken away at a moderate tribute, leaving a profit to the adventurers—that is, after the new shaft is holed to the 20 ft. level, which will ventilate the mine, and enable them to send the ore and refuse to surface much cheaper than at present; the back or roof of this level is standing for 20 fms. in height, where several stopes or tribute pitches can be set; the lode in the present end has not been taken down for the past 10 or 15 ft., but a little improvement in the ground has taken place; I should recommend the driving of this level as fast as possible, so as to be under the new shaft by the time it reaches that point. I could not see the bottom of the old engine-shaft, as it is sunk below this level; I was informed by Capt. Trevelyan that a good lode of lead ore is gone down. A new perpendicular shaft is in course of sinking from surface from 40 to 50 fms. west of the old engine-shaft, and is now down about 5 fms.; it is expected to intersect the lode at a depth of 10 fms., and then to continue on the course of it, which I should recommend sinking with all possible dispatch. When this is communicated to the 20 ft. level you will be in a position to put a great number of men more to work, and open ground at least 3 ft. per fm. cheaper than at the present time. Calculating from the dip of ore ground gone down in the 20 ft. level, which appears to dip west, great credit is due to Capt. Trevelyan for the manner in which he has laid out this shaft for the future working of the mine. The facilities for working this mine are very favourable, as there is water-power to be obtained almost to any extent. The 18 ft. water-wheel, 3 ft. in breast, is now in place, to which is attached 50 fms. of flat-roads, together with bobs, shears, and 20 fms. of 7-in. pumps, all in good working condition. There are several men employed in cutting ground for the wheel-pit and crushing-house, which will be ready for the masons in a few days. The new wheel will be much larger than the one now on the mine, and will be adopted for pumping and crushing, and attached to the new engine-shaft west, for the purpose of developing the mine at deeper levels. Also an office and blacksmith's shop, and about 600 or 700 tons of work on the surface, which can be made ready for the crusher by the time it is erected. In conclusion, I refer to you, judging from the appearance of that large champion silver-lead lode, together with the stratum, I should recommend further development in deeper levels, and, if properly carried out, I am of opinion will prove productive to the adventurers.

GREAT CRININS.—The 24 ft. level is drained, and the pump-work dropped 3 fms. below it. We are about to fix bearers and cistern to receive the plunger-lift. Although the 24 ft. level is drained, it cannot be examined yet for want of ventilation; I have, however, been enabled this morning (July 18) to inspect the north lode in this level, and find it is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and good stones of copper ore of a promising character; for want of air, I could not ascertain how far east this level is extended on the surface, but we are getting on well in clearing and securing the lode in the 24 ft. level, and the 10 ft. level; some little time will be required to get the mine well ventilated, but we are progressing rapidly towards its accomplishment. There are now six horse-whims erected on the mine, besides the one on the engine-shaft.

GREAT WHEEL BADDERN.—Kenworthy's shaft is now sunk 11 fms. below the 51 ft. level, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, of a very promising character, but principally composed of mundle. The lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, consisting of lead and mundle. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, producing pretty good work for lead. There is a good lode for lead in the stopes in the bottom of this level; but we cannot work it at present, in consequence of the water being so quick; but I expect that we shall drain this lode in time, after which our sample of lead will improve. We have intersected the tin lode at the 30, west from Sunderland, which is 4 ft. wide, and producing work of fair quality. The ground in the back of the 20 is also turning out a great quantity of work for the stamps. We expect to sample on Saturday next about 20 tons of lead ore.

GREAT WHEEL H'GO.—Since last report, the shaftmen have sunk 2 ft. 6 in., making altogether 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. I have taken the men from the adit to raise stone for the wheel-pit; we are getting on as fast as possible with it.

HAWKMOOR.—In the 30 ft. level east the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide towards the bottom of the end, good work throughout. At Graham's shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, now filled up with can, and affords great encouragement for sinking. There is no material alteration in the lode in the 30 west, but the killas in which it is embedded is now filled up with green carbonate of copper. The ground is harder in the 20 west, but not taken down since last report. I expect the winze in the bottom of the 10 ft. level will be communicated to the rise in the back of the 20 in a day or two.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The prospects here continue much the same as when last reported on.

HENNOCK.—We holed our side yesterday (July 19), and the men are now on the ground, and when done, we shall then begin to secure the back of the pit at the south end, in order to sink the same. The 40 ft. level is without alteration. The 30 fathom level is turning out some good work, and going through a beautiful channel of ground. We have commenced driving south in the 60 ft. level—set at 3 ft. per fathom, the month out. The winze from the 40 to the 30 ft. level is producing good stones of lead, saving work. The kibbles will be on the mine on Monday next. The mine is now in a regular course of working.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—Barclay's lode in the shaft is without alteration since last report. The bridge lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some large spots of bright yellow copper. The tin lode in old workings is producing some good work for the stamps. I have raised some of the inferior portion, and judge it to be worth from 4 to 6 cwt. of tin to the 100 lbs.

HOPE VALLEY.—We have completed the plunger-lift, which works well, and the water again in fork in the 23 ft. level; and the pitmen are now engaged in sending down a drawing-lift from the 23 to the 35 ft. level. We shall commence raising to-morrow (July 19th) from the back of the 23 ft. level to communicate with the old workings, and calculate to form a communication with the same in a few days, should the ground continue as it now is. The stopes in the back of the 16 ft. level are yielding excellent work for lead ores.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—Our progress this week has been very good. The north and south lode is of the same promising character as when last reported. Our drawing-machine is complete, and the horse worked yesterday (July 19).

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The 110 end east has a strong lode, composed of blackstone and carbonate of lime, spotted with ore; the west end continues unproductive. The 96 end east is not looking very promising at present. In the 86 end west the lode is a good size, and kindly for ore. Other places are as last reported.

KNOCKATRELLANE.—The wheel is completed, and by the latter part of the month everything connected with it will be in good working order. Captain Eady says the engine shaft is sinking rapidly, and expects to reach a depth of 10 fms. to have the lode in it, and from the appearance of the same at surface, and the beautiful mineralised stratum on both sides of it, he has no doubt but what he shall meet with a productive lode for copper. He is unable to say anything further respecting the old mine than has hitherto been stated, on account of it being full of water, but shall shortly be in a position to drain it, when his report will appear in full.

LUDGVAN WHEEL FRANCIS.—We have cleared our adit a distance of 150 fms., and find the lode to be about 12 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mundle, spar, and copper; a finer lode than this I think no miner can possibly wish to see—and a few fms. sinking under the adit will, there is every reason to believe, lead to one of the richest deposits of grey ore seen in the western part of the county. Judging from appearances at surface, we shall be able to clear the end of the adit level in a month from this time, and shall then begin to sink the gossan shaft, and which six men will put down to a 15 ft. level in three months, where I should suppose to cross-cut the lode. There is a sufficient stream of water to put the mine to a depth of 100 fms., and we have now a wheel, which we can make use of at any time, capable of putting us to a 40 fathom level. Looking at the gossan, I think we may calculate for a Marazion Wheel Buller ore long.

LONSDALE MINES (ENNERDALE, CUMBERLAND).—Agreeably to request, I have visited the above mines, accompanied by Capt. John Oxbam and Mr. Tiller, who are both practical and well-informed persons, and who at present are the resident representatives of the company. The set of mine property is extensive, extending over the large Marazion Forest of Ennerdale, and under lease granted by the Earl of Lonsdale, for 21 years, at the reasonable tax of 1-15th royalty. Having travelled nearly to the head of Ennerdale, I was conducted up the lofty mountain, where workings to a small extent have laid open a large and powerful copper lode, which at surface, for 4 or 5 fms. in length, is 10 feet wide, running about 45° south of east by north of west, and underlying south about 30 in. in a fm., carrying a regular north wall in a stratum of light killas, or slate; the lode is composed of great strength of gossan, mineralised green stains, prian, spar, and interspersed throughout with grey, black, and yellow copper ore, and runs a leader, or better part of the lode about 3 feet wide, of good quality, which should yield 5 or 6 tons of copper ore per fm., which broken down together, and average samples of the lode for that width taken (without being dressed), is said to assay 7½ produce. On the north side at this point a branch about 1 ft. wide goes off, running from 10° to 20° south of east, called the north lode, with the usual underlay, and of favourable promise. A sample of the ore from this lode has also been taken and reported to assay 8½ (without dressing). At some 30 or 40 fms. west of this point a level is now driving assayed, 21 fms. on the course of the lode, which will come in some 10 or 15 fms. below the ore seen at surface, and which may be looked forward to with favourable results. The lode in parts of this level is also of good strength, and is yielding some saving work; the ground is favourable for driving, varying from 6 to 80 ft. per fathom, and the rapid rise would leave clear 100 fms. of pendicular height over this level to stoep, if found productive; but as it may reasonably be considered that the lode requires a weight of ground about it to make it more permanent, and of regular produce, the most prudent and effectual way to prove and work the mine will be to go down so near to the bed of the river, as to allow only a sufficient fall for dressing-floor below the level's mouth, and there push in a bold good cross-cut level some 60 or 70 fms. north, and cut the lode, which will come in upwards of 100 fms. below the level now driving, thereby discharging all the stuff through the lower level to the dressing-floors, with backs of 200 fms., or thereabouts, of high and drained ground. No expense in the erection of machinery will be required, otherwise than a crushing-mill to crush the ore, for which an ample supply of water for all washing purposes is running by at the mouth of the river. The mine is situated from 15 to 16 miles from the sea port of Whitehaven, from which a road extends to within four miles of the mine. To continue this road complete to the mine, for which the ground is well situated, and amply supplied with excellent materials, the expenses incurred would not be more than from 1000 to 2000. The facilities here will fully compensate the disadvantages of carriage, as other mines can only be available through the assistance and expense

of steam or water-power. At some 400 or 500 fms. north of the copper lode, a small portion of work has been done at the surface, at some former period, upon a lead lode running 45° south of east; this lode is about 18 in. wide, with good spots of lead ore of favourable promise, and can also be worked by levels, over which runs a stream of water sufficient for any requisite purposes. The property being nearly free from claims of damages, together with other economical facilities and favourable prospects, nearly the whole amount of outlay may be applied in exploring and proving the value and produce of the lodes, indications warranting the practicability of the trial, for which only a light capital is requisite. I hope and fully expect that this speculation will prove a profitable result to all interested.—JOHN PAUL: *Darwent Mines*, July 4.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the engine-shaft is 1 ft. wide, but producing no lead, it being in an unsettled state. The lode in the 46, west of engine-shaft, is about 1½ ft. wide, also in unsettled state, and producing no lead. The lode in the 45, east of engine-shaft, is much as last reported. The lode in the winze sinking below the 34 is 1 ft. wide, from which we have broken some good stones of lead to-day. The lode in the 26, driving west from Black shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little lead and calamine. The lode in the 16 is 1 foot wide, not quite so good as last reported. The pitch in the bottom of the 36 the men are obliged to abandon for a short time, in consequence of the water, there being no outlet for it under. The men will resume sinking a winze which has for some time been suspended, to communicate with the engine-shaft, which will unwater the pitch, when we shall be able to work it to better advantage. The other pitches are without alteration.

MOLLAND.—The engine-shaft is about 4 fms. below the 32—ground favourable; the lode 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the 32 ft. level they are still engaged in stripping the south part of the lode, where there is no material change to notice. The lode in the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; the ground is a little harder. The winze is now about 5½ fathoms below the 42; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work, though not rich. In the stopes in the back of this level there is no change to notice since last week. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is a little larger, and appears approaching to a more settled state than last week. We have now on surface dressed and undressed 18 tons of ore.

NORRURY.—The engine-shaft is down 6½ fms., and walled.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 ft. level east is 4 feet wide, consisting of friable quartz, with mundle, and spots of copper ore of good quality; we have pierced the elvan course, and find it to be on the south side of the lode, which is a very favourable symptom, and we fully anticipate reaching the shoot of ore gone down in the 90 in the course of about 2 fms. more driving. The lode in the rise in the 90 has been disordered by a slide during the last three or four days, but to-day it has reached more settled ground, and the lode is worth at least 20 ft. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 is 3 feet wide, containing good stones of ore. From a careful examination of the 80, and by the dialling we have made to-day, it is very probable that the main part of the lode has been lost sight of in the eastern extremity, which we shall cross-cut to prove with the greatest expedition.

NORTH CARADON (LINKINGBOROUGH).—The works for the water-wheel are progressing with vigour; the leads and lobbies are just finished, but the excess of water has impeded the deep excavations for the masonry. A quarry of good stone, fit for the masonry for the wheel, and for building purposes, has been opened on the property, and buildings will be covered in by the end of the month. The wheel is also nearly completed, and we shall then resume sinking night and day, as before, which the water in the shaft has stopped.

NORTH HINGSTON CONSOLS.—During the past week we have succeeded in the cutting of the lode, it is from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing capel, gossan, and mundle, and is altogether a very promising lode.

NORTH TAMAR.—We sent down our bottom lift on Tuesday, and this afternoon (July 21), we intend sending down the plunger lift. I hope to be able to dispense with the horses after this week. I saw Mr. Mathews yesterday, and expect the engineers here on Monday to commence putting on the engine.

NORTH TOWY.—The lode in the deep adit level is much disordered. In the shallow adit the lode is much the same as last reported; but there is now a large stream of water running from this end, and we shall probably soon unwater the higher shaft. I believe that the water, both in the end and shaft, is coming from the caunter lode, which lies between them. Owing to the scarcity of men, we have only two driving the level on this lode; the last 9 ft. has yielded 7 cwt. of ore, but the lode is at present disordered by a slide. I have a very high opinion of this lode being rich in depth. We have two small perpendicular branches or strings of lead in the shaft on the Quarry lode, which induces me to think that we shall have lead when we meet with the lode.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—From Murchison's engine-shaft, in the 52 ft. level, the shaftmen are in about 9 ft., driving a cross-cut north to intersect the lode. There has been no lode taken down in the 42 ft. level, driving west. In the 30 ft. level, driving west, we have driven through the cross-course, and are now in good settled ground; the lode bears a very promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, composed of copper, mundle, spar, and iron, yielding full 1 ton of good quality ore per fm.

PENCOSE CONSOLS.—I devoted the whole of yesterday at these mines; we are underground, and was much pleased at the appearance of the lode in the western stopes; it is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, almost solid jack, with good stones of yellow ore; it is one of the richest lodes I ever looked at. That a course of rich copper ore is a little under it can scarcely be doubted. We have 16 tons of copper ore, and about 12 tons of jack, now on the floors, and the four men from the two stopes are breaking about 8 tons per week; better quality, I think, was never seen. We must have a dresser here shortly.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Engine-shaft: This shaft is down to the 64 ft. level the men are making preparations to cut down the sump winze-shaft to the 74. In the 74 ft. level north the ground is good; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the same level south the lode is split; the west part is about 1 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of ore per fm.; the east branch 8 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 64 ft. level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the same level north the ground is good; the lode is 1 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of the 64 ft. level, south of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; Gurney's Shaft: In the 56 ft. level south, the ground is moderate; the lode is 9 in. wide, poor for ore; in the winze sinking under the 56 north the ground is moderate; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the same level on the east branch, south of the engine-shaft, the ground is moderate; the lode is 8 in. wide, poor for ore.—Morcom's shaft: The 58 fathom level is cleared about 90 fms.; the lode to this extent is all taken away. We are still progressing with six men in the 48 north. About 40 fathoms of the lode is cleared and secured; we find it very much crushed. Nearly the whole of the castings for the hydraulic machine are home; and we hope to put her to work in about a week. There is no alteration in the tribute department worth notice.

PENLLYNE COURT.—We have a very fine lode in the new shaft sunk in our new set, and about 400 fms. west of No. 3 shaft, which will, I think, make a most splendid lode in depth; at present it is more than 3 ft. wide, saving work throughout, and should it continue as good until the end of this month, I should recommend that six men be put on, so as to prove it as much as we can during the summer. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

PENPOMPREN.—We have now completed the adit level from the engine-shaft to the other, which is 48 fms., and secured the two shafts ready for fixing the pitwork. We have also cleared up the wheel-pit, and have done several other things on the surface. The lode in the adit level, driving west on the south side of the valley, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a mixture of spar, and spotted with lead ore. In driving about 20 fms. further we shall intersect two other lodes; the first that will be cut has produced a great deal of ore from time to time.

PEN-Y-GELL.—We have commenced driving the cross-cut from the engine-shaft, to intersect the east and west lode in the 20 fathom level. The lode in the 10 driving west is 1 ft. wide, and without alteration; the lode in the 10 ft. level east is 1½ ft. wide, producing a little lead; we have suspended this end for a short time, and commenced a rise in the back, to communicate with the winze in the bottom of the adit level. The lode in the rise is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the adit level west is in a regular state. The lode in the winze is also without alteration. The surface shaft is progressing slowly, in consequence of the water being very quick.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—We are still driving the end in the 40, east of Slater's shaft, the lode large, but poor. In the old mine there is some improvement, and we are looking as well as we can expect since commencing to work here. In the 24, west of engine-shaft, we have cut into some of the south branches, which are rich in tin; and in the course of next week shall be able to make more discovery in this part. In the cross-cut, south of the old engine-shaft, we have discovered a branch, and the ground is looking promising. In the 13, west of ladder shaft, we have a kindly pitch, and are raising a lot of stuff for the stamps; some of it is rich in tin, and if it holds as at present, we shall raise more than we have for some other shafts in the mine. The tributors have all re-taken their pitches, and there is every probability that we shall be able to considerably increase our next sampling. Unless disappointed by the engineers and founders, it is very probable that our engine will be ready to work in three or four weeks from this time. The masons work for the engine, &c., is progressing satisfactorily.

PERRAN UNITED.—We sampled on Tuesday last about 80 tons of ore. The lode in the 30 ft. level continues to be productive, rather on the improvement than otherwise. At Tregonning's, in South Wheal Leisure part, the prospects are also of a cheering nature, and some excellent work is being brought to the surface from that quarter of the mine. In the cross-cut driving south from engine-shaft a lode has been intersected about 3 fms. wide, consisting of quartz, prian, and copper ore, and altogether the prospects are exceedingly encouraging. Some excellent branches of copper have been intersected in the new shaft that is sinking in the south-west part of the mine, and the ground is of a congenial nature, but has not as yet intersected the lode. The tributors have all re-taken their pitches, and there is every probability that we shall be able to considerably increase our next sampling. Unless disappointed by the engineers and founders, it is very probable that our engine will be ready to work in three or four weeks from this time. The masons work for the engine, &c., is progressing satisfactorily.

RITTON CASTLE.—The engine started yesterday (18th) in good style. The saw-mill is attached, and answers well.

SILVER BROOK.—We are progressing well with the sinking of Woodley's engine-shaft, which is now sunk about 4 fathoms below the 11 ft. level, on the course of the main lode; a part only of this large lode is being carried, about 7 ft. wide, impregnated with lead, not rich enough for saving at present, but offering every promise of having a good bunch of lead in sinking to our deeper levels. We have driven the 11 ft. level south from the engine-shaft about 22 fms.; since last report the lode here has improved, yielding good stones of lead at times, and the ground favourable for driving; we shall continue on this end with all possible speed until we get under the old workings, which (it is our opinion) are entirely drained; we have cut through this lode in the 11 ft. level, south of the engine-shaft about 8 feet to the eastern wall; we find this part of the lode to be much harder than the part we have driven on, and impregnated with lead throughout—the ground by the side of a most beautiful and congenial killas; we purpose also cutting through to the western wall of this lode, in short, cross-cutting the lode at other places also. We hope to commence sinking the southern winch-shaft some part of next week, and drive the north end. We most strongly recommend at once to sink a winch on the caunter lode from the adit to the 11 ft. level, as a ventilation for air in driving the south end, as we cannot continue this end many fathoms further unless it is ventilated. This will also prove the caunter lode in sinking in the adit level, where it has a very promising appearance, varying in size from 3 to 5 ft. wide, and producing by analysis a good proportion of silver to the ton of ore. Only about 5 fathoms of ground has been opened on this lode.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Carnie's engine-shaft is being sunk below the 34 ft. level by 16 men; the ground continues without alteration; six men are rising against Carnie's shaft above the 64 ft. level; the ground is not quite so hard. We calculate in two months to communicate the shaft with the rise. Two men are driving the 84, east of Vaznash's shaft; the lode is 18 in. wide, spotted with copper ore. Two men are driving the 84 west of Vaznash's; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. Two men are driving the 74 west; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm.; four men are driving the 74 east; the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. Four men are driving the 64 east of Gore's shaft; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. Two men are driving the 54 west of Vaznash's; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm.; four men are driving the 54 east of Gore's shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. Since the rise is holed, we have a better supply of air, and have commenced stopping east of the said rise; the lode is yielding 3 tons per fm. by four men. Two men are driving the 44 west of Vaznash's; the lode is 18 in. wide, good stones of ore. Two men are driving the 24 east of Gore's; the lode is rather disordered. Two men are driving the 13 ft. level east of Gore's; the lode is 12 in. wide, good—poor. The pitches continue to look much for some months past. Provided there were more labourers, probably we should have more men in some of the levels, but consider the present course suited to the times. The copper ore, computed 100 tons, as sold 14th inst., weighed off 189 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs.—value, 742*l*. 1*s*. It would be very inconvenient to sample again until the 23d August; and at present it would be premature to name the quantity.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS (TAVISTOCK).—Since my last report Smea's engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms., the ground is rather harder; the lode continues equally promising—I think the indications are such as will warrant the expectation of a good mine. The ground in the adit level is moderately easy; the lode shows an improved appearance. The water-wheel for the air machine is completed, and works exceedingly well. The horse-wheel also is ready for working. Several highly respectable mining agents visited this mine on Thursday last; they spoke in the most favourable manner of our operations and prospects, and were unanimous in their belief that a moderate expenditure of capital will be sufficient to place this mine in a dividend-paying state.

SOUTH TOWEY.—Two men are still driving the cross-cut east, but no discovery of importance has been made this week. There is another lode seen in the Quarry, several fathoms west of the adit, and I have put two men to search for it in the valley, where the ground is in a more settled state.

SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN (MERTON).—On No. 5 lode the shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the surface; the lode is reduced in size, nor does it look so well. We have water in the bottom of the shaft, which I fear will prevent us from going much further; the ground continues just as it did in my last. From No. 4 lode we have taken some killas this morning (July 21st), but the lode is small, and not in settled ground; therefore I cannot say much about it at present. We are progressing with our countering as usual.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have continued to rise and sink on the course of the lode at Rundle's shaft; the ground appears to be a little harder, but still we hope to have it communicated by the latter end of the month, or early in the next, when we shall immediately commence sinking the shaft below the 25 fathom level. There is no alteration in the cross-cut driven south from Rundle's shaft, in the 25 ft. level, since last report. A lode has been met with in driving the adit level north about 2 ft. wide, containing spar, mundle, peach, and copper ore.

ST. AUUSTEL CONSOLS.—By this day's mail (July 20) I have forwarded to you some of the copper ore discovered when you were at the mine. This is of the richest quality of grey ore, with a few spots of bell metal in it; and the three stones I have sent you cannot be surpassed either in Cornwall or London for richness. One stone is 30 lbs. weight solid ore; the others are 13½ and 7½, in weight. I consider this a valuable discovery, and it is considerably improved since we cut the lode on Thursday, the 14th inst. The branch of ore was set on tribute, and since set the tributors have cut into a most beautiful solid branch, equal in richness to the stones I have sent you, and about the same size. I never saw such stones of ore sent out of Cornwall before; and had I not broken one from the lode and sent it, I should have felt a doubt about it. Any person is welcome to see it underground. It is at present worth from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per fm.

ST. CYRES.—We broke a barrowful of good lead yesterday (July 5), but cannot do any more in that place, on account of disturbing the timber; I have, therefore, let it stand in the barrow, where you may see it as it is. Have patience a little longer, and when I have cleared out the old mine, and got things a little in order, there can be no doubt your attention will be drawn this way north as much as it is now in the south—Wheal Emouth, &c. You are aware I admire Wheal Emouth, but still I intend to beat it if possible. I long to be writing of dressing, sampling, and shipping, as it seems very odd to report clearing mud, rubbish, rotten timber, securing, &c.; besides, it is so dirty and troublesome, that I would not meddle with it but for the cheering prospects we have when once we can get it in order.

July 13.—We have been daily driving good stones of lead in clearing and opening the adit level east of Mary's shaft; the lode so far has all been taken away, but on opening the level we find branches left in the north side, with good stones of lead occasionally. The winch is daily at work, and answers well, which enables us to make greater progress with the work. We have cut two pits in the adit level, east and north of the shaft, for depositing the stuff, and have now six men opening and securing east in the deep adit, four men opening and securing the deep adit cross-cut north, and one man clearing a cross-cut south; one man filling the kibble, and one landing the stuff, which, with the carpenter, two sawyers, and a boy, makes in all 17 regularly at work, and although we are not raising great quantities of lead as yet, we are doing a great deal of necessary work.

TAMAR MARIA.—We have completed cutting abroad the adit level formed on the cross-course, and in the tramroad; I have to-day set 16 men to drive south on the cross-course, in order to intersect our east and west lodes, by three men and three boys, at 3*s*. per fm., for the month. Some of our men are still engaged in coasting towards the south part of our ground, where we hope to lay open some other valuable east and west lodes; others are engaged in clearing out the foundation for the smiths' shop, and raising stone for its erection.

TINCROFT.—I beg to inform you that the lode in the North Tincroft engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, producing 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stapes in the back of the 150 are still looking well; the rise in the back of the 150 ft. level, on the north lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 20*s*. per fathom. In the 110 ft. level west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fathom. Grou's lode, in the back of the 70 ft. level, is 8 ft. wide, worth 20*s*. per fathom. We have a cross-cut at driving at the 60 ft. level, to cut this level, and hope, by driving about 10 fms. further, we shall be able to do so. Highbarrow lode, in the back of the 152 ft. level, is looking better for tin. We hope to send to the smelting-house this month 15 tons of tin ores; and next month we hope to increase a little more. All other places are much the same as when last reported.

TOKENBURY.—During the past month the following work has been performed:—viz., the shaftmen have completed the pit in the 37 fathom level, put in the pent-house, brought down the kibble, and sunk 6 ft. in the shaft; the 37 has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., and the deep adit on the new south lode has been driven 5 ft.; the progress has been impeded in consequence of the badness of the air. The deep adit on No. 6 lode has been driven 2½ fms. 2 ft. 2 in.; the lode in this level is poor. We have put the men to drive cross-cut at No. 2 to intersect E lode, and as soon as dry weather sets in we intend to sink an air-shaft on the new south lode. In other respects the prospects continue just as last reported. We are raising stone for the new engine-house, and shall soon be in a position to commence the building.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—We have cut the north lode in the 60, which is 18 in. wide, containing both copper and tin of good quality. I have examined the levels below, and am thoroughly convinced that the lode is standing to the north in the whole of them. We shall cut into it in the 90 during the ensuing week, and I will assay the stuff and report its value to you in my next advice. The water in Good Fortune has sunk 1 ft. during the week, and it is more than probable that in about three weeks from this time we shall be able to dial the adit level. The engine and pitwork are in good working order.

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—The ground in the cross-cut south is as last reported. The end on the lode west is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundle, &c.

TREVOSE (SILVER-LEAD).—I have nothing particular to inform you, only that I have commenced sinking the tramroad, but am obliged to stop for want of men to saw timber, but hope to have two next week. The lode in the shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, with spots of lead and copper. I wish to drive an adit to cross-cut the lode, as I wrote last week, as by driving this adit the mine can be proved with small outlay.

July 15.—We have sunk the shaft 2 fms. from surface. The lode at this depth is 4 ft. wide, with two pretty walls, and looking kindly to make lead in depth.

ULPHA UNITED.—We have cut a branch of good ore in our cross-cut in the 12, but the main lode is 8 or 10 ft. yet before us; we have beautiful congenial ground, white soft killas. We have also a fine branch of very rich ore in the stapes in the bottom of the adit, and have broken therefrom a good pile of very superior ore. I have put ten men to drain out the water from the different sinks in the bottom of the adit, to see what the old men have left, and to endeavour to make a communication through to our 12 ft. level as soon as possible, after which I hope to be able to make returns of ore. At Bomekel's, the lode is rather larger in sinking, producing stones of ore, and spotted throughout; ground very favourable, and a good looking stone for producing ore; this is all new ground, and there is no doubt, will make a productive concern when fairly opened out.

UNION TIN.—We shall put the stamps to work as soon as possible, but we shall stamp faster than we can raise the stuff for a few days, until the stapes are opened out.

July 20.—The stapes are in good order, and the stamps will work to-morrow. We shall have the mine in good working order again in a very short time.

WEST BASSET.—The 94 and 84 fms. levels are progressing favourably. The 75 ft. level east, on the south part, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 65 east is worth 3 tons per fm., and the rise in the back of the 68, on the caunter lode, will produce 2 tons per fm.

WESTON.—We are cross-cutting north and south of the Ryder lode; the ground has the same appearance as last reported. We are removing the air-pipes from Cross's level to No. 3 shaft. The weather has been too wet for us to make so much progress as usual.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—The lode in the adit end is just as last reported. The lode in the stapes in the back of the level continues to yield a fair quantity of tin. We shall sell a small parcel on Saturday (to-day).

WEST WHEAL EDWARD.—The trial shaft is down 3 fms. 3 ft. from surface; it would have been deeper but for the incessant showers of rain, which have very much impeded our progress; the lode is still large, and we are breaking some excellent gossan from it. I trust to be soon able to give you better news.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North lode: The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in Cock's slope, back of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in Cock's winch, sinking below the 35 west, is 4½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of ore. The lode in Nankivel's rise, back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in Hartland's rise and slope, back of the 35 west, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 8*s*. 8 d. The lode in Coad's rise, back of the 20 west, is 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundle, and capel.—Old lode: The lode in the 70 west is 3½ ft. wide, unproductive; in the same level east it is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in James's winch, sinking below the 60 east, is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, capel, and spots of copper ore.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—Graham's shaft is sinking below the 28, on the guide; the shaft is poor, but it is probable that there is yet a part of the lode to take down, which will be best effected when the shaft is down to the 40; this may prove to be the part that carries the tin. The 28 end west on this lode is in easy ground, producing tin, and entering a part hitherto unexplored; the stapes in the back of this level are producing great quantities of tin, but low in quality. The stapes and ends below the 18, on Augusta lode, are kindly but poor; it is, however, desirable to press on a little further in this direction, as the ground about this has been productive. The adit east on this lode is still kindly, but not so good as when last reported on; this will, if extended, open into many intersections, and develop the mine in a locality where there are many lodes not yet seen, except at surface. South's shaft contains some good tin, but scarcely pays as yet.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—The engine is being erected as fast as they can get masons, carpenters, &c., to proceed with the work, there being a scarcity in this part of these classes. The adit level has passed over a rich bunch of ore, and at a greater depth I think the lode will be found very rich, it being in a good district, situated between the Old Wheal Neptune and Trenow Consols.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have a good improvement in the pitch to the back of deep adit west of cross-course—a good course of ore. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported. We have taken down the old wheel, drawing machine, bob, &c., and intend taking out the axle in a few days.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The 30 cross-cut is driven south of engine-shaft 7 fms. 2 ft.—ground a little harder. The shaftmen are busy dropping their lift, and we hope to be ready with the whole, and put the engine to work for good on Friday (July 22). All other things are progressing favourably.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have driven on our north and south lode in the 19 fathom level north about 2 fms.; the lode is without alteration; we have driven on the course south about 4 ft.; the lode is getting more solid than last reported, and still looking promising. We have sunk the old engine-shaft about 1 ft. 6 in. I hope by the end of another week to commence cutting a pit in the 30 ft. level. The end on the copper lode west has not been working this week for want of men; I intend next week to put two to work here. Our machinery and all our other operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The engine-shaft is now being sunk from the 40 to the 50; both Martin's and Guskus lodes are in the shaft, and very productive. The 40 west, on Guskus lode, is very rich tin ground; also the 20 and 10 west, on Martin's, are laying open good copper ore. The stamps will be ready to work some time next week, when good returns of tin and profits will undoubtedly be made. This appears to me to be the best mine in the district.

WHEAL KIFTY (ST. AUGUS).—In this mine nothing very new has taken place as to discoveries since last report; the lode is still very large in the bottom level, and the prospects good for tin and copper. The rise in the back of the 44 is still rich for tin; and immediately after this rise is holed to the 34, very large quantities of tin will be raised from this part of the mine. Since the fan has been fixed underground for the purpose of improving the ventilation, we have begun to extend the tramroad in the 44; and by the end of next week we shall have completely cleared this level westward of rubbish. Afterwards, we shall extend the level west to cut the western cross-course—a good lode in the forebore. There are 21 men constantly at work cannot fail to give satisfaction to the lode in about six weeks. This shaft will be of great service for drawing and ventilation; and ere this is complete a very considerable portion of the mine cannot be worked. The tribute pitches and stapes are looking well. The 24 heads of stamps, lately set to work, are working well and doing good duty. I have also agreed as to price for the other 12 heads, which will be added and set to work in five or six weeks; and from our position and prospects we shall have to procure nine heads, &c., so as to get half at work in three or four months. This done, and the mine cleared, our monthly returns cannot fail to give satisfaction to the adventurers. This week we have begun to build calcining-furnaces, &c.

WHEAL LILLY (WEXHAM).—We have cut a lode of copper 7 fms. from surface, with excellent stones of black and grey ore in it; it is about 4 feet wide, and we are going to unwater it 2 fathoms deeper, and try it again with all speed; it is a parallel lode, and is only 2 or 3 fms. apart from the tin lode, on which we are erecting the engine, and which we hope to be in course of working in a short time.

WHEAL MAY.—The country through which we are driving the cross-cut is hard, and the water issuing from it renders the working somewhat difficult. I, however, calculate that we have not many fathoms to drive to cut the lode.

WHEAL MESSER.—Since I last examined this mine I find a considerable amount of work completed in clearing shafts and levels, putting in footways, erecting wains, &c. I have pleasure in stating that this work is done in a mining-like manner, and with great economy. I am also glad to be enabled to report favourably on the underground operations, and the general appearance of the lodes and adjacent strata. In the 20 ft. level, 18 fms. west of Watson's shaft, a cross-cut is being driven through Wheal Messer lode producing good ore, but the north part of the lode, which is the most productive in other levels, is not yet cut. In the winch sinking below the 10, 15 fms. west of cross-course, the lode produces 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 12*s*. per ton; this part of the lode will soon be intersected in the 20 ft. level cross-cut, as noticed above. At Mitchell's shaft, in the 20, a cross-cut is driven south, and has intersected the main lode, but the lode at this point is not yet fully cut through, but the level is extended on the north part of the lode 6 fms. east and 8 fathoms west of cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, being solid, and a tribute cross-cut is being driven through part of the mine there is an important discovery made in the last few days; the lode in the winch, stapes, and ends averaging 6 feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.; the produce of which, by assay, is 15 per cent. This discovery is of the greatest importance, as it is in whole ground westward and below, and the same lode will soon be again intersected in Mitchell's shaft, which is being sunk in a fine stratum of ground below the 20 fathom level. The winch in the bottom of the 10 is in a fine run of grey ground, and will open tribute ground to a great extent east and west. In the south end of the mine, in rising on Williams's lode in the adit level, the appearances are very favourable, inasmuch as a good lot of ore has been broken, and in course of dressing. The shoot of ore ground opened on this lode is 35 fms. in length, and the present end west continues to improve as to the size and character of the lode. More would have been done in this part of the mine, but the air has not been good from want of ventilation; and to meet this a shaft is now being sunk from the surface, which will be holed next month, and be of great advantage to this part of the mine, when the leading lodes of Trevel and are seen as lodes of equal promise. The shafts in the 20 ft. level, in rising on Williams's lode, are producing large quantities of ore cheap; and in a very few months, in my opinion, under the present management, economy being exercised, the value of the mine will be augmented to a very considerable extent. On the whole, I beg to state that I always had a high opinion of Wheal Messer, but did not think it would fall to my lot to report so highly so soon. There is about 100 tons of ore now preparing for the market, worth about 10*s*. per ton; and the prospect of raising ore in the 20 ft. level and below is much better than any party concerned ever anticipated; and I beg to state that I never witnessed such a course of ore at such a shallow level before.

WHEAL PERU.—For the want of the necessary machinery there has been an unavoidable delay in fixing the heavy parts of the engine. The shears are, however, now in place, and the bobs, we hope, will soon be in place. The engineers have stated that the engine will be ready to work in about four weeks; there is no delay on the part of the founders, the principal part of the engine being now on the mine. The engine-shaft is progressing, but we expect the water will prevent our sinking much further until the engine is put to work. The lode in the deep adit, driving west, is still kindly, composed chiefly of gossan, quartz, and casual rich stones of lead.

WHEAL ROBERT.—We have commenced bringing up an adit on the course of the middle lode. At the engine-shaft we are clearing the 60 ft. level east. The lode in the back of the 48 ft. level is a little larger, raising some coarse work. In the 36 the lode is just as last reported, also the machinery is working remarkably well.

WHEAL ROBINS.—The lode in the 55 ft. level, east of shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, poor at present. The 40 ft. level, east of shaft, is cleared and secured about 40 fms., and still full a-head. The lode in the 30 ft. level east is more than 2½ ft. wide, and as present is worth, at a very moderate computation, 2½*s*. per fm.; the ground is easy and congenial. Our tin pitches are looking pretty well.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last report we have continued to sink the winch below the 75 ft. level; the lode has still a very promising appearance, producing good work for about 13 in. in width; another favourable indication is that in the last 5 fms. sinking the lode has taken a much less underlay, it being at present about 2 ft. in a fm., whereas, in the upper part of the mine it has been full 4½ ft. to the fm.—this in general is considered a good omen. I reported in my last that the point of the lode had been reached in the 75 ft. level, west from engine-shaft; we have since driven west on its course, and I am glad to say that the lode has a very promising appearance, it being nearly 2 ft. wide with a lode of rich copper ore on the south part. We have continued to drive the 60 ft. level east from cross-course on the south lode; the lode being small and poor, we intend suspending it for a season: we have commenced sinking a winch in the 60 ft. level to the east of engine-shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have continued the driving of the 48 ft. level, cross-cut through the great north lode, and have in the last day or two met with the south wall; the lode altogether is rich 3 to 6 fms. wide, composed principally of peach, with portions of tin and strings of rich copper ore: I have strong hopes from the indications which this lode presents, that it will not fail to be productive at a greater depth than this I believe is the opinion of those people who have seen it. In stopping the back of the 37 fathom level, west from Matthew's shaft, we have a good course of ore, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. We are still cutting open Matthew's shaft for the same reasons as stated in my last—viz., to bring down rods, kibble, &c. We are in course of dressing a parcel of ore, and hope to sample on Friday the 29th inst., about 50 tons of ore.

WHEAL SAMSON.—In the bottom east and west level, every fathom we have driven during the last three weeks is improving. We are breaking lead which I consider carries silver, and of which I have sent a sample to the assay office; I will send you the assay ticket when received. In the top level, the ground is getting quite red, but we have not as yet cut the junction. The north and south lode in the chif is just as last reported, producing some good stones of lead.

WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMPTON).—The state of the mine is, in all respects, fully equal to our last report, and every department progressing most satisfactorily.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—We expect to see the 30 ft. level in about a week. We shall immediately set the 23 to drive east from the eastern shaft.

WHEAL ZION.—In the 30 ft. level east the lode is looking very promising, producing mundle and stones of yellow ore; in the 30 west the lode is disordered by a small cross-cut, which is the opinion of those people who have seen it. In stopping the lode is composed of spar, mundle, and spots of yellow ore; from present appearances, we may expect a course of ore in these two ends; in the cross-cut south, same level,

the ground is favourable for driving; also in this level, the ground is cut for plunger and other work. I shall resume sinking the engine-shaft at once; the foundation is taken out for smiths and carpenters' shops, and I shall now commence the buildings.

We have to-day (Thursday, July 21st) recommenced sinking the engine-shaft with nine men below the 40 ft. level; the 40 east and west is without alteration; in the 40 cross-cut south the ground is favourable for driving. In the 30 east the lode is promising, producing stones of yellow ore; in the 30 west we are driving through a large cross-course; this end is about 6 fms. from Bray's shaft. We have commenced the smiths and carpenters' shops. Our surface work is going on with all speed.

WOOD MINE.—The lode in White Rock Wood shaft is improving daily, good ore stones of lead, a very pretty spar, and every appearance of making a good lode; it is about 2 ft. wide, the ore part about 9 in. wide, of a very encouraging nature; the lode underlays about 2 ft. in a fm. By the present appearance, we shall be able to sink with the winch for two or three months, if the floods do not come in too severe, and then steam-power will be required. We are now preparing an air machine, in the hopes that the men will be able to work better. We have six men sinking shaft, and two landers. No grass work more than we need. In order to make the best of the south part of the mine, a steam-engine is required, and that I should recommend without delay, for soon after the engine is at work there is ore to be raised; if not sufficient to meet all the cost, it will meet a great part of it. July 20.—We have not made much progress since I wrote last, for want of air; but so far as we have seen the lode it is improving. The air machine is at work, and we are in full working order again.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received July 18.]

Copiapó, June 1.—COPPER MINES.—CHICO.—This mine I am happy to say is still looking remarkably well. In the 45 ft. level the lode continues its size and richness as when last reported. The 40 and 50 ft. levels are also improving, and from the stapes we are raising a fair quantity of very superior quality ore.

SAN AGUSTIN.—In this mine our prospects are also good. In No. 1 shaft, now being sunk below the 15 ft. level, we have a lode near 3 ft. wide, the greater part of which is of a shippable quality. In No. 25 level, now being extended both to the east and south of No. 3 shaft, we have a large lode, say from 3 to 2½ ft. wide, and producing some very excellent quality ore. The lode in the No. 3 shaft is much the same as when last reported; I would beg to observe here that our operations are very much contracted, both in this and at Chico, not having a sufficient staff of miners, and therefore this accounts for our not raising such a quantity of ore as the ground now being laid open warrants, but in this, as in several other matters in this country, we are the creatures of circumstances.

SAN CARLOS.—In this mine we have no change whatever, having but four men employed, still we continue to raise some good ore, but not in large quantities.

SILVER MINES.—AL FAN HALLADA.—In this mine, during the past fortnight, we have had but little change.—Salvadora lode: In No. 14 level, now being extended to the east of the new shaft, the lode is large, and is producing some low quality ore. In Nos. 15, 12, and 11 levels, we are without any material alteration. In No. 10 level, we have a good lode about 5 inches wide. In the No. 8 level the lode is from 10 to 12 inches wide, giving ore of about 150 marks per cajón. In the No. 1 level the lode is 6 in. wide, of excellent quality ore. The stapes now being wrought in the several levels are yielding very well.—Al Fan Hallada lode: In this part of the mine we continue to raise some good ore. In the 15 ft. level, now being extended north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing a class of ore of rather low quality. In the 20 ft. level, now being driven in the same direction, we have a lode 3 ft. wide, much the same in quality as in the level above. In the 20 ft. level, now being driven to the south, the lode is 1 ft. wide, of very good ore. The several other parts now being wrought are without change.

COLORADO, SANTA ANA, SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN, and MERCEDITAS.—In neither of these mines have we any change, they being precisely the same as when last reported.

CARMEN ALTO.—In this mine we have just commenced the sinking of a shaft on the lode, where it is 2½ ft. wide, and I would observe here our object for so doing is on account of the parties now working the Cobriza Mine, and on the same lode as ours, and only some 15 or 20 varas from our line. In that mine they have sunk down about 30 varas, and have a lode 2 ft. wide, which is giving very excellent stones of native silver, also some "Rose clear," and the stratum is beautiful, therefore I think that we have great reason to expect here a good "alcance" when we get down about the same level, and this will not take us long to do if we can obtain labourers, and you may rest assured we shall do our utmost to carry out these objects.

MARGARITA.—In this mine I am happy to inform you that we have an improvement; the lode, although not as yet very wide, is still giving good stones of lead, and should this go on at the same rate of improving, as it has in the last few days past, we shall shortly be in a position to sink this mine among the good ones.

In conclusion, allow me to observe that many of our mines are but partially worked, and that we have a large staff of English miners, and had we 15 or 20 more they might be employed to great advantage, and enable us to carry out objects which at present it is morally impossible for us to do.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas].—

Paso Ancho, July 9.—Since the last report, the lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 65 ft. level has improved; it is now worth 2 tons of lead ore in a fathom. The 60 ft. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is producing a little more lead, not yet to value. The 65 ft. level, driving east of San Juan, is worth 3 tons in a fathom; and a San Jorge winch, sinking to communicate with this end, is also worth about 3 tons in a fathom; the end in the same level, on the north part of the lode, is unproductive. In the 55 fathom level, driving east of La Fortuna winch, the lode is large, and more kindly, producing good stones of lead; the lode in the same level, driving west of La Casualidad, is worth 2½ tons in a fm. We are still continuing the cross-cut south in this level from a little to the west of La Casualidad winch, as we do not appear to have yet reached the firm granite. The branch last intersected will produce 1 ton in a fm. Caballero's winch, sinking under this level, is 10 fms. from the 65 ft. level, driving west in without alteration, worth 1 ton in a fm. The lode in the 45 ft. level, driving east of La Suerte winch, is worth ½ ton in a fm. On the north lode in this level, driving west of the cross-cut, the produce is 1½ ton in a fm., and the lode of a kindly appearance; east of the cross-cut there is no change, and the men have left. The end driving east of the same cross-cut, on the middle lode, is worth 1½ ton in a fm. Garcia's winch sinking under the 31 ft. level, on the north lode, to communicate with these workings, is not so good as it has been—it is present value being 1½ ton in a fm.; driving west of San Juan on the south lode, it is 1½ ton in a fm. There is nothing new to come in this winch. In Gomez's winch sinking under this level, the ground is a little easier, and showing spots of lead. The 45 ft. level driving west from La Casualidad, on the north branch, contains small strings of lead, not to value. The lode in the winch sinking under the 31 ft. level, to communicate with this end, is worth about 1 ton of lead ore in a fm.; the 31 ft. level, driving west of the said winch, is at present unproductive; east of Thorne's shaft sinking under the 31 is worth 1½ ton in a fm.; the 31 ft. level, driving east of the eastern cross-cut, on the north lode, produces 1½ ton of lead ore in a fm.; and on the middle lode, east of the same cross-cut, 2 tons in a fm.; west of this cross-cut, on the middle lode, there is a little lead, not to value; driving east of Esperanza cross-cut, on the north lode, it is at present unproductive. The 20 ft. level, driving west of Warner's shaft, is worth ½ ton in a fathom. In cutting down Taylor's shaft we are meeting with good stones of lead. There is nothing new to notice in the other shafts—viz., Kennedy's, Field's, &c. The masons are getting on well with the walls of the engine and crushing mill-houses. Lead ore weighed in, July 9, 63 tons 16 cwt.

NASSAU MINES.—The temporary manager at Dillenburg reports, that the water-wheel at the New Constantia has been set in complete repair, and the adit all cleared, and built up where defective. The splendid system of not less than 11 lodes is now visible in all its parts; and since there is an abundance of water for pumping and crushing, it is expected that 30 tons will be shortly ready for market. In the Hoes Mine, the quantity of the rich ore now breaking that may be raised depends on the number of men set on work.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA have received the following report from Capt. Thomas Leach, dated June 24:—

Friendship Mine.—I have intersected in No. 2 cross-cut a vein, composed of spar, priam, and flookan, with a small portion of copper; whether it is the lode I cannot now determine, but shall ascertain in a few days, by rising on it and communicating with the winch in the bottom of No. 1 adit, the lode in which is not quite so rich as when last reported: we broke one rock of ore from the winch, near the bottom of the level, about 400 lbs., its great underlay, however, prevents me from being sanguine.

Riverhead Mine.—

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, July 22, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	On the spot	per Ton.	On the spot	per Ton.
Bar and bolt	25 10 0	On the spot	25 10 0	On the spot	25 10 0
In Wales	25 10 0	To arrive	25 10 0	To arrive	25 10 0
In Liverpool	25 10 0				
In Staffordshire	25 10 0				
*Sheets, single	11 10 0				
" double	13 0 0				
*Hoop	10 15 0				
*Rod, round	10 10 0				
Nail rod, square	10 10 0				
Rails (Wales)	10 15 0				
(Staffordshire)	10 15 0				
Railway Chairs, Clyde	4 0 0				
Pig No. 1, Clyde	2 15 0				
" 2-3ths No. 1 & 2-3ths No.	2 15 0				
No. 1, in Wales	2 15 0				
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	3 10 0				
Stirling's Non-laminated	9 0 0				
Surface, or Hardened	9 0 0				
Cold-chest, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0				
Charcoal bars	14 10 0				
Stirling's Patent	3 12 6				
Toughened Pigs	4 0 0				
Ditto Glasgow	4 0 0				
Swedish	12 0 0				
Russian CCND	17 0 0				
Indian Charcoal Pigs	6 0 0				
In London	6 0 0				
FOREIGN IRON.					
Swedish	12 0 0				
Russian CCND	17 0 0				
Indian Charcoal Pigs	6 0 0				
In London	6 0 0				
FOREIGN STEEL.					
Swedish	12 0 0				
Ditto forged	12 0 0				
In sheets	12 0 0				
per ton 30 0 0					
QUICKSILVER					
per lb.	2 4				

Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, net; c, 3 ditto; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½ ditto; g, 1 per cent. dis.; h, 1 per cent. dis.; i, 1 per cent. dis.; j, 1 per cent. dis.; k, 1 per cent. dis.; l, 1 per cent. dis.; m, 1 per cent. dis.; n, 1 per cent. dis.; o, 1 per cent. dis.; p, 1 per cent. dis.; q, 1 per cent. dis.; r, 1 per cent. dis.; s, 1 per cent. dis.; t, 1 per cent. dis.; u, 1 per cent. dis.; v, 1 per cent. dis.; w, 1 per cent. dis.; x, 1 per cent. dis.; y, 1 per cent. dis.; z, 1 per cent. dis.

RAILS maintain their position with an upward tendency. SCOTCH PIGS.—Considerable advance has taken place during the week, the prices having fluctuated from 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. for mixed numbers, immediate cash, the market leaves off with buyers at 35s. 6d.; there can be little doubt that as soon as the Turkish question is settled, a further advance must take place; the stock is diminishing; Gartsherrie No. 1, may be quoted at 37s.

SPELTEN continues inactive; the last sale effected was about 150 tons at 21½ on the spot, and holders are very indifferent about realising at present rates, as large quantities must be required for France as the winter approaches. COPPER continues very firm, although the standard has been lowered at Swansea. SWEDISH IRON and STEEL are more enquired after.

BRASS and STRAITS TIN is very firm. LEAD is without alteration. TIN-PLATES.—Several thousand boxes of charcoal have changed hands; coke-plates are now becoming very scarce, many of the principal manufacturers have discontinued making. The loss on production caused by the present high rates of tin, iron, tallow, and labour, has been estimated by some of the manufacturers at 4s. per box. GLASGOW, JULY 21.—Since our last, and until the 19th, the price of pig-iron stood at 35s. 6d. to 36s. On the latter day, many parties who had contracts to meet were buying in for the day, and the price advanced to 35s. at which a good deal changed hands. Yesterday, we had a fair business, at 35s. to 35s. 6d. To-day, we have buyers at 35s. 6d., and sellers at 36s. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 64s. Bars, by some of the makers here, have been advanced 10s. per ton, while other makers adhere to the former quotation of 7½ 10s.; but it is not at all improbable that the latter will, very soon, also advance their rates.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.—Pig-iron: Of No. 1 Scotch sales are made at \$29 50c. to \$30, six months, at which it is firm; the supply is light, and there is a disposition to purchase for arrival at these rates. Bar-iron: Common English is held at \$60 to \$62 50c. from store, and \$55 to \$60 ex ship; one or two hundred tons sold at prices not transpired. Refined English: Sales from store at \$72 50c. to \$75, and from ship at \$67 50c. to \$70. Tin-plates: Sales at \$9 50c., six months, for 1-3, best charcoal. Sheet-zinc: Sales at 10c. per lb., and Belgian 7½c. ex ship; held at 8½c. to 9c. from store. Spelter: About 300 tons taken on speculation at 5c.; it is best held at 5½c. to 6c. from store. Tin: Sales of 500 pigs at 25c. cash from store, and 1500 at 23½c. cash for arrival. Copper: New sheeting is in fair request at 27c., and yellow metal at 22c. Lead: There have been no transactions during the week in Spanish; it is held nominally at 5½c. Small sales of Galena have been making at 6½c.; for large parcels 6c. cash has been offered and refused.

MINES.—The prospect that Turkish affairs will be amicably arranged has made the markets firmer both for dividend and speculative stocks, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in both. In the former, Alfred Consols, Conduwro, Basset, Mary Ann, and Merilyn, have been most enquired for; and in the latter, Copper Hill, East Buller, and Sidney. The great fall in lead has affected shares in lead mines, and must seriously reduce their profits, unless a rise takes place to something like a fair and remunerative price. Many mines are getting 5½ per ton less for their ores, whilst their expenses are not in any way materially reduced. Alfred Consols shares maintain their position; the two-monthly dividend is 13s. per share, with a great improvement in the mine; shares have been done at 19½ 10s. to 20½, ex div.; Basset, 630½; Devon Great Consols, 382½ 10s. to 385½; East Buller, 6½ 15s. to 7½ 15s., and in good request; we believe no improvement has taken place in the mine, but the demand for shares has been caused by the Wheel Buller new engine going to work, and which will drain East Buller; Cwm Darren, 10s.; Merilyn, 3½ 10s. to 3½ 15s.; Great Alfred, 30½; Conduwro, 125½; Wheel Robins, 3½ 10s. to 4½, and in demand; the lode here in the 20 ft. level east is reported worth 25½ per ton; Gaskin, 17½ 6d. to 17½ 10s.; South Towey, 10s.; Sidney, 10½; Halkin Castle, 10s. to 15s. This mine has just been purchased by a London company; it is near the Pant-y-go Mine, which for many years cleared the Marquis of Westminster 50,000l. a year. The Halkin Castle Company expect shortly to intersect the same vein. At Ty-Maen, 20 tons of lead were sold on the 14th inst., at 12½ 15s. per ton; the Blaen lode is reported worth 20½ per ton, and the Bon lode 40½ per ton. The mine, which is principally owned by local parties, is situated between Merilyn and Pant-y-go, immediately adjoining Merilyn to the west, and on the same lode. At the Keswick meeting, a call of 5s. per share was made. Owing to the removal of the engine to another part of the set, the expenses had been increased, whilst some of the lead ground had been, in consequence, temporarily suspended. The prospects are good, and the mine met its cost for May, notwithstanding the circumstances above-named. At the Black Craig meeting, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared.

In the Metal Market, Copper and Tin are in demand; prices continue firm, and an increased price is anticipated. Lead remains at the quotations of last week, with but little business doing. Spelter is very quiet, holders not being willing to sell at present prices; a great demand being expected to arise as winter approaches. In charcoal Tin-Plates, a large amount of business has been done; and coke plates are becoming very scarce, from a falling off in the make. Scotch Pig-iron has advanced, and Rails are firm, with every prospect of an increased demand and rise in price.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard.

At Wheel Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 17,222. 4s. 1d.; ore sold (less dues), 12,262. 5s. 9d. = 14,948. 7s. 10d. —Mine costs and merchants' bills, 44,192. 4s. 8d.; by dividend of 30½ per share (7680l.) leaving balance in hand, 19,490. 3s. 2d.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 10,240l.—being 10½ per share, out of profits from sales of copper ores, sampled in the months of March and April last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 23,722. 4s. 8d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Wheel Trelawny a dividend of 2½ per share has been declared.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Wicklow Copper Company, on the 14th inst., a dividend of 1½ 10s. was declared for the last six months, being at the rate of 60 per cent. upon the paid-up capital, and leaving a large surplus for the reserve fund.

At the Alfred Consols Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, May, 314 tons 17 cwt. 2 qrs., realising 23,362. 17s.; June, 390 tons 17 cwt.; realising 33,922. 10s. 4d.; debts repaid by men, 11,573. 7s. 4d. —Lord's dues, 318. 5s. 11d.; mine cost, April, 684. 5s. 5d.; May, 720. 10s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 4,494. 3s. 1d.; subsist advance, May and June, 522.; water charge, two months, 62.; doctor and club, 191. 0s. 9d.; balance profit, 34,256. 1s. 4d.; to which add balance, last account, 12,490. 7s. 6d.; making balance in favour of adventurers, 49,741. 8s. 10d. A dividend was declared of 13s. per share, leaving in hand, 13,462. 5s. 10d. Captain Matthew White reported that Field's engine-shaft was sunk 5 fms. under the 110 fms. level, and that the lode in this shaft

is worth for copper ore 115½ per ton. The lode in No. 2 mine is worth 200½ per ton, and the tribute department was never looking better at any time in the period.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 31,792. 14s. 1d.; sundries, 23,632. 14s. 3d. = 55,422. 8s. 4d. —By dividend, 134th June, 1690l.; working costs, March and April, 22,544. 14s. 6d.; leaving balance in hand, 20,877. 13s. 10d. Capt. Glanville reported that in the 102 fms. level the lode was 3 ft. wide, worth 14½ per ton, in the 92 ft. it is 2 ft. wide, worth 16½ per ton; and in the 72 the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 18½ per ton. The ground laid open in the two months was 80 fms.

At Wheel Carne meeting, on the 15th instant, the accounts for four months ending May showed—Balance from last account, 3891. 16s. 5d.; mine costs and merchants' bills, 9562. 10s. 4d. = 13,453. 6s. 9d. —By ores sold, 5622. 12s.; sundries, 121. 14s. 6d.; call, 4042. 5s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 3667. 15s. 3d. A call of 14s. per share was made.

At the Ty-Maen Mine bi-monthly meeting, held at the Mostyn Arms Inn, Whitford, on the 14th inst. (J. Davies, Esq., of Ty-Coch, in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 187. 4s. 11d.; two months' labour, 1404. 15s. 4½d.; bills, 231. 10s. 10d. = 1822. 11s. 1½d. —By amount of calls made, June 16th, 1607. leaving balance against adventurers of 224. 11s. 1½d. Twenty tons of ore were sold on the 14th instant, at 12½ 15s. per ton. Capt. Price reports very favourably of the progress and appearance of the mine. The lode in the Blaen is much improved; the calamine is working out, and a good ribbon of lead shows in its place, worth 20½ per ton. The Bon also looks well, and is worth 40½ per fathom in the bottom of the winch, 4 fathoms below the level.

At Hicton Consols Mining Company's meeting, on Monday, the accounts, which ran over a period of two years, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 6977. 19s. 10d. Messrs. Huxley, Cockell, and Rucker were elected as the committee of management for the next two months.

At Henock Silver-Lead Mining Company's general meeting, on the 12th inst. (R. Eales, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls to 10th May, 9050. 14s. 2d.; ore sold, 1792. 18s. 7d.; arrears due to 10th May, 3307.; call made, 10th of May, 3757. (less arrears now due, 2637. 15s.) = 9671. 17s. 9d. —Cash expenditure, 10th May, 8944. 1s. 9d.; mine costs, April, 1837. 9s. 4d.; May, 1882. 9s. 11d.; merchants' bills for April, 1637. 16s. 6d.; May, 1792. 18s. 7d.; dues, 11s. 13s.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 204. 18s. 8d. A call was made of 5s. per share. Col. Harding, and Messrs. R. S. Gard, W. Kenaway, R. Eales, J. Daw, W. Holgate, and J. Stogdon, were re-elected the committee of management. Capt. Henry Rickard was appointed principal agent of the mine, at a salary of 50s. per month. Capt. Rickard reported that the lode in the 50 ft. level south had much improved since June last. The lode in the 40 ft. level south had changed, and was about 2 ft. wide, with spots of lead; but not sufficient to save. The southern levels were more likely to become productive.

At Wheel Carne Mining Company's meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 3891. 16s. 5d.; mine cost Feb. 1637. 17s. 10d.; ditto March, 1837. 10s. 5d.; April, 1917. 8s. 11d.; May, 1377. 9s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 2047. 5s. 4d.; carriage, 257. 12s.; dues, 484. 6s. 6d. = 13,462. 6s. 9d. —Call received, 4042. 5s.; for use of burning-house, 41. 1s.; old iron sold, 84. 13s. 6d.; tin sold during four months, ending July 9, 9 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., producing 5622. 12s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 3667. 15s. 3d. A call of 14s. per share was made. Messrs. Carlew, Noy, and Trembath reported that the 74 ft. level was extended about 8 fathoms west of engine-shaft, on Wheel Carne lode, the last 6 ft. of which was very rich for tin. They had hopes of considerably augmenting the present return.

At the Cally Mining Company's bi-monthly meeting, held on the 12th inst. (G. W. Hodge, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 307. 12s. 11d.; mine cost, May and June, 1442. 18s. 5d. = 1735. 11s. 4d. —Calls, 1242.; copper ore sold, 187. 15s. 10d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 332. 15s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Henderson reported that there was on hand not less than 9 tons of ore, worth 20½ per ton at least, and that they should raise on an average 3 tons per week. There was every appearance of a first-rate mine in time.

At Appledore Silver-Lead Mining Company's meeting, on the 18th inst. (Alexander C. Duncan, M.D., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 577. 11s. 8d.; mine cost for Jan., 764. 5s. 4d.; Feb., 817. 7s. 5d.; March, 722. 12s. 2d.; April, 804. 6s. 1d.; May, 697. 10s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1344. 17s.; calls on forfeited shares, 1037. 67s. 10s. 7d. Call of 10s. made on the 24th Feb., 5122.; amount charged twice in cost-sheet, 67. 7s. 4d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1674. 3s. 3d. A call of 6s. per share was made. Capt. R. Dunstan reported (11th inst.) that they had about 7 fms. and more to drive before they could reach the eastern lode, and this, owing to the hardness of the ground, would not be accomplished under two months or more. On the 16th inst. Capt. Dunstan reported that they had that day cut the capels of the western lode in the 50 ft. level, but that he could not ascertain the value or character of the lode until they had cut into it.

At East Alfred Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Labour cost, Jan., 547. 2d.; Feb., 597. 16s. 4d.; March, 567. 12s. 3d.; April, 637. 11s. 6d.; May, 697. 18s. 3d.; June, 697. 9s. 4d.; secretary, six months, 24.; balance last account, 314. 18s. 7d. = 4297. 8s. 3d. —By calls, 2047. 16s.; leaving balance against the mine, 2247. 12s. 3d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that Capt. Virvan employ as many hands as possible the next two months, to develop the mine quickly, and that the necessary steps be taken for a lease of Trevellick scit. Capt. C. Thomas, M. White, and J. Koran, who have inspected the mines, reported favourably of the position and prospects.

At the Keswick Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 2407. 8s. 5d.; loan, 3007.; lead ore sold, 2687. = 8177. 8s. 5d. —By cash on account, April cost, 2007.; labour cost, May, 2607. 5s. 7d.; secretary, discount, &c., 297. 16s. 1d.; leaving in hand, 3277. 6s. 9d. There was a balance of liabilities over assets, 1427. 15s. 11d. A call of 9s. per share was made. Capt. R. B. Shepherd reported that the 20 ft. level north at Brandley, was in a strong vein, improving, worth 10½ per ton per fms. The 30 north 12 cwt. per fms. Everything was progressing favourably. At Stoney Croft the mine was again cleared, with three stopes working, producing about 2 tons per ton. At Barrow a tribute pit yielded 12 cwt. per ton; and at Thornthwaite they had resumed cutting the vein, which was hard, but promised improvement.

At Wheel Catherine meeting, on Monday (A. C. Duncan, M.D., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 2447. 5s. 7d.; five months' mine cost to May 3967. 3s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 1007. 2s.; call on forfeited shares, 467. 5s. = 7862. 10s. 1d. —Calls received, 5122.; leaving balance against adventurers, 2747. 16s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. A. C. Duncan, A. Stewart, J. Torkington, C. J. Wicker, and J. C. Todd, Esqs., were appointed the committee of management, and a deputation from their body was appointed to visit the mine, and report to the next general meeting. Captain Henry Taylor and John Taylor reported that the engine-shaft was sunk to the 25 ft. level; they had fixed the 11-inch lift, and driven 19 fms. east and 4 fms. west on the course of the lode. They had driven east from the wheel-pit shaft 3 or 4 fms., in which distance the lode varied in size from 2 in. to 2 ft., composed of flinty mudstone, blende, and good stones of lead.

At Great Wheel Alfred meeting of shareholders, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost, April and May, 14457. 12s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 8157. 9s. 2d.; doctor and club, 204. 19s. 9d.; balance of loss last account, 15057. 1s. 9d. = 37,877. 2s. 9d. —By call, May, 15017. 17s. 4d.; Alfred Consols water charge, two months, 62.; lead ore sold, 8s. 2s. 4d.; copper ore sold, 7917. 6s. 2d. (less lord's dues, 267. 12s. 10d.); leaving a balance against adventurers, 14507. 12s. 1d. A call was made of 17. 8s. 3d. per share, payable forthwith.

At the Great Wheel Badden bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 4937. 17s. 10d.; black tin sold, 2057. 6s. 2d.; lead ore ditto, 3837. 0s. 3d.; mundie ditto, 782. 9s. 9d.; sundries, 22. 2s.; calls, 6137. = 17,757. 16s. —By labour cost, April, 3767. 11s. 5d.; May, 4367. 6s. 1d.; June, 4407. 5s. 5d.; coals, 1317. 2s.; paid on account of engine, 3147. 13s.; commission and discount, 87. 9s.; rent, three quarters, for Capt. Rogers's house, 137. 10s.; office expenses, secretary, stationery, &c., 337. 14s. 6d.; leaving balance in hand, 217. 4s. 7d. The statement of assets and liabilities to the 13th of June showed a balance against mine, 875. 6s. 6d.; but up to the date of meeting there were calls due, 6677., and estimated value of lead ore sold to the Tamar Smelting Company, and to be sold, 6507.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 4417. 13s. 7d. The removal of the engine from Carthow Consols Mine was proceeding satisfactorily.

At the Birch Aller Mining Company's meeting, the accounts showed—Calls, 4367. 10s. —Balance last account, 1217. 15s. 1d.; labour cost for April, 1257. 8s. 7d.; ditto May, 1207. 19s. 1d.; inspection, 27. 12s. 6d.; canal dues, 147. 15s. 6d.; subsist, 37.; commission, 37. 14s. 10d.; leaving balance in hand, 447. 4s. 5d. A call of 5s. per share was made; and satisfactory reports were read from Capt. Martyn and Odgers.

At Wheel Sarah Mining Company's meeting, on Thursday (G. Moore, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, 8197. 4s.; purchase of set, 2667.; mine cost to June, 3907. 14s. 5d.; calls due, 1537. 1s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 197. 8s. A resolution was passed authorising the secretary to write to those in arrears, informing them that if their shares were not paid up within 14 days the same would become forfeited. Captain Paul, who had examined the mine (a lease of which has been granted), reported that the lode was more like that of Great Wheel Friendship than any lode he had ever seen; and that he had not the slightest doubt of there being an abundance of ore on going down.

At Wheel Fortune (South Tawton) Mining Company's adjourned meeting, on Wednesday (Osmond Lewis, Esq., in the chair), the resolutions passed at the last meeting were confirmed. The chairman urged the necessity of discharging their present liabilities as early as possible, and impressed upon the shareholders the importance of paying up their arrears. He suggested, however, that the time for payment should be enlarged to the 28th inst., being an extension of one week, and that notice be sent to each shareholder, informing him that if his shares are not then paid they will become forfeited. This proposition was unanimously accepted. It was also proposed that the company's office be removed from the City to No. 113, Strand; and, after much discussion, a resolution was carried to that effect by a majority of two.

At Lelant Consols meeting, on the 4th inst., the accounts for March, April, and May, showed—By ores sold, 9147. 2s. 2d.; call in April, 4437. 14s. 8d. = 13577. 16s. 10d. —By mine costs and merchants' bills, 12987. 8s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 597. 8s. 6d.

At Wheel Unity Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 5397. 3s. 5d.; tin sold, 5577. 8s. 6d.; arsenic sold, 307.; old materials, 534. 13s. 8d.; calls, 1547. 19s. = 13,384. 4s. 7d. —By labour cost, April, 3007. 10s. 11d.; surface damage, 527. 8s.; labour cost, May, 3304. 2s. 7d.; office expenses, secretary, stationery, postage, &c., 187. 7s. 6d.; doctor, 14s. 13s. 11d.; labour cost, June, 3687.; merchants' bills, 2117. 0s. 7d.; leaving balance in hand, 407. 1s. 1d. In the statement of liabilities and assets, the former exceeded the latter by 1473. 16s. 5d., from which was to be deducted arrears of calls, 2747. 4s., and estimated value of tin sold, 3007., leaving balance against the mine, 8997. 12s. 5d.

At the Tregardock Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 5397. 3s. 5d.; labour cost for May, 1507. 3s. 7d.; June, 1517. 17s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 847. 8s. 3d. = 4747. 13s. 9d. —By ore sold, March 10, 2297. 15s.; calls, 607. 15s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 1847. 3s. 9d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 22. 12s. 7d. A call of 10s. per share was made. A resolution was passed expressing astonishment that the ore which Capt. Penrose said would be ready for sale by the latter end of May was not sold until the 16th inst., and that the secretary request him to be more careful in future, as such statements misled. Capt. Penrose reported satisfactorily of the progress, the engine-shaft being 5½ fms. below the 32.

At South Crenver Mining Company's quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Capital, 12,665l.; copper ore sold and received, 5537. 2s. 3d.; received for interest, 37. 8s. 7d.; merchants' accounts, 2427. 16s. 5d. = 15,651. 7s. 3d. —By costs incurred from commencement to end May last, 14,313. 16s. 5d.; due from Mr. G. Carne, 147. 12s.; by adventurers for calls, 6377. 7s. 11d.; acceptances in hand, 4207. 4s.; tribute advances, 747.; suspense account, 17. 14s. 7d.; balance at the banker's, 427. 5s. 4d. = 15,651. 7s. 3d.; copper ore sold since, 190 tons, realising 7427. 18s. June and July expenditure is estimated at 12,287. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 30th inst.

At the Tyn-y-Berth Slate Quarry meeting, on the 11th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 18767. 4s. 11d.; slate sold, 67. 14s. 9d. = 18822. 18s. 8d. —Labour cost, March, 4247. 1s. 4d.; April, 3847. 6s. 2d.; May, 4827. 11s. 9d.; travelling expenses, 207. 6s.; lords' dues, 157. 8s. 5d.; cartage, 97. 11s.; machinery, 4797. 5s. 2d.; discount, 37. 17s.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 567. 11s. 10d.; in addition to which there were slates sold to the value of 2067. 5s. yet to be paid for a call of 3s. per share was made. It was decided that the manager should prosecute the works with the utmost diligence, the order for the new machinery house being deferred to next meeting, and 10 additional cottages were ordered to be built by contract, as before. Reports, from Mr. J. A. Joseph (the secretary) and Mr. John Barry, were read, stating that the vein continues its regular course, keeping its colour and purity, a vein of waste which runs through it having disappeared; slabs of any size and thickness can be raised. There is abundant water-power to work the machinery. The workmen (to the number of 50) and the slates are loaded most comfortably in the company's cottages, which pay about 8 per cent. as an investment. The machinery works well, and several slates merchants have expressed a desire to contract for the produce. On the completion of the present machinery, 80 to 100 tons of slabs per month will be produced, besides roofing slates, and it is calculated that about 1500l. more will be required for additional slab machinery and buildings, including 10 more cottages. With a little further liberal outlay Tyn-y-Berth is expected to prove itself one of the best mineral investments of the day.

At Algoed Consols Slate Company's meeting, held on Monday last (H. Moss, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 46122. 4s. 5d.; slate and slab sold, 13837. 3s. = 59959. 7s. 5d. —March cost, 2787. 4s. 11d.; April, 2997. 0s. 3d.; May, 2957. 8s. 8d.; June, 3427. 12s. 11d.; expenses of lease, 367.; travelling expenses, 87. 8s.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 47367. 12s. 8d. The committee deemed it expedient to propose to Mr. Rowlands that he should cancel the agreement for the purchase of the Badgery Quarry, on which nothing had yet been paid. The work done at the Gaeuwn Quarry showed a profit of 8 per cent. during the past half-year on the capital paid. The report of J. W. Rowlands, Esq., manager, will be found elsewhere.

Newtons, Foxdale, Court Grange, Tregardock, Goginan, Cwm-y-wyl, Frongoch, Herodsfoot, Wheel Mary Ann, East Wh. Rose, Penhale Consols, and South Tamar, have sold lead ore.

Balloswidden has sold black tin.

Wheel Enys tin, sold on the 15th, realised 64½ per ton.

At the Britannia Mine (Devon), they are raising saving copper ore from below the adit level, and also bringing to surface a red oxide of iron, similar to that used for Berlin ornaments, and which, according to recent assay by Mr. Mitchell, carries 61 per cent. of good iron.

At Devon Kapunda the driving is fast progressing on the cross-cut north towards the lode, which looks so promising in the level above, and when cut will give 15 fms. of backs.

1890

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Parcels.—Wheal Seton 752.—Tincroft 706.—North Pool 583.—Wheal Bassett 544.—
Pool 425.—Camdarrow 547.—Camborne Veau 375.—East Wheal Crofty 230.—South W.
France 192.—Dolcoath 173.—Fowey Consols 155.—North Rockear 82.—Clijah and W.
worth 25.—Great Tolgus 3.—Total, 4428 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—MR. READWIN'S PREMIUM.—The arbitrators—Messrs. R. P. Collier, M.P., C. Hancock, J. H. Murchison, and J. Y. Watson, have appointed the 1st of September for the essays to be sent in. The essays are to be sent endorsed *Cost-book Essay*, directed to the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, accompanied by a sealed letter, containing the name and address of the writer. On the envelope, and on the essay, is to be an initial, or motto, corresponding.

COTTON ROPES.—SIR: I see from your last Number that the *Sovereign of the Seas* is furnished with cotton ropes and sails, which are said to be only half the first cost, to wear longer, and to be more valuable when worn out than hempen ropes. If so far superior for naval purposes, would they not be equally so for collieries? and by reducing the expense of new ropes, would they not tend to prevent pit accidents, which occur from using the old ropes too long, to save expense of new ones? I throw out the hint for rope-manufacturers: if they succeed, the first in the field would reap a good harvest. Would they not be also lighter than hempen ropes?—G. H. L.: Bristol, July 20.

WELSH POTASSIUM MINE.—SIR: I was greatly surprised to find, on perusing your *Journal* last week, that the parties interested in the formation of a company to work a mine in Cardiganshire, called the *Eaglebrook*, have represented the same to be the well-known *Welsh Potass*. I beg to give the most unqualified contradiction to such a statement, and to assure the parties that I, in conjunction with others, have made arrangements for the purchase of the celebrated *Welsh Potass* Mine, the site of which has been well known for the last two centuries. I find upon enquiry that the *Eaglebrook* Mine is nearly two miles from the *Welsh Potass*.—T. W. WILKINSON: Talybont, July 21.

ST. AUSTRAL CONSOLS.—SIR: In your *Journal* of last week, shares in this mine, on which 20s. has been paid, are represented as having been sold at 10s. Now, Sir, I cannot account for this depreciation in price; and in proof of my opinion that it is not their value, I am ready to purchase all that can be obtained at that price.—JOHN H. WILLIAMS, purser: July 20.

NORTH CARADON MINE.—A report from the mine appears in another column; and the general meeting takes place next week.

"T. L." (Brighton).—At East Anagh Mine some fresh openings have been made on the backs of the main level at shallow depths. The captain reports that the course of ore increases in richness as they proceed. The Great Cambrian Company report that they have 30 tons of ore on surface of rich quality, samples of which may be seen at the office. We are informed that arrangements are making for erecting machinery on an extensive scale, and that a deputation of the directors, accompanied by the secretary, will proceed to the mines early in the ensuing week; upon their return we shall give a report of their visit. We cannot give the opinion requested by our correspondent.

"A Shareholder."—We have given so detailed a report of the proceedings at the meeting, as to prevent us devoting further space to the affairs of the company. Moreover, the publication of the letter from "A Shareholder," we conceive, could not possibly effect any useful purpose. It should be the object of all now to remedy any errors which may have occurred, at the mine or in London, and endeavour to regain the former prosperity. These remarks will also apply to "Mentor."

NANTLE VALL SLATE COMPANY.—In our notice of this company's meeting, last week, we omitted to mention the excellent plans and drawings of the manager's house about to be erected at the quarries, which were exhibited by Mr. Watson, the architect, one of the committee of management. The shareholders present expressed their great satisfaction at the designs, and also at the handsome and gratuitous manner in which Mr. Watson had placed the same before the meeting.

NANTLE VALL SLATE COMPANY.—A slight inaccuracy occurred in our report of this company's bi-monthly meeting, last week, which we have been requested to correct. The chairman, in acknowledging the vote of thanks to the committee, said—"It was truly gratifying to receive from the shareholders present the assurances of confidence as to the management which the directors had pursued in developing and carrying out the works. He had a twofold source of congratulation to offer—viz., the magnitude of the slate vein, and the excellence of the metal which they would be able to supply, and also the daily increasing demand for slate in the market."

"Miner" (Cumbria).—Specular galena consists of an extremely thin coating of lead on quartz or some other substance, and exhibits an appearance of polish and lustre, from which the name of *specularis*, or looking-glass lead ore, has been derived. It is found principally in the mines of Derbyshire, though it has occasionally been met with in some other localities.

"J. Francis" (Fore-street).—It is estimated there are now about 2000 tons of rich copper ore ready for shipment at the various mines on Lake Superior. Large masses of native copper are being daily found; miners' wages from \$30 to \$45 per month.

"B." (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).—The report of the Berg Collegium in Sweden; probably at a small price it might be obtained through a foreign bookseller; a copy can be seen at our office. The works producing cobalt are Tunaberg, in Sodermanland, and Vena, in Gericke. The nickel establishments are Kierf, in Jonkoping, Skitberg, Kuno, and Stora Tunns, in Dalecarlia.

"T. B. F." (Liverpool).—The company is in very bad odour; the shares are worthless, the directors, who each had 1000 free shares allotted to them, have disagreed among themselves. It appears that one of them went to Paris to endeavour to make a market there, sold his shares at ½ prem., receiving for them bills which he was bound not to negotiate until they had been disposed of. He did not comply with this, and the secretary hearing of the good fortune he had attained with this scrip, unsaleable in London, immediately sent over more stock, and thus swamped the market. The property is a good one, unquestionably, and there can be no doubt of the *bona fides* of the undertaking, but with the present management it is a hopeless case.

"A Subscriber" (Isleard).—The offices of the King Arthur Consols are No. 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street. Mr. Charles Baker, secretary.

Birch Allor Mine is in 1024 shares, and has been working for two years and a half as a private speculation. The sett is situated in the parish of Bridford, about two miles north of Wheat Exmouth, and is on the same level. Bridford Consols sett immediately adjoins it on the south. Capt. Michael W. Martyn has lately inspected it, and the captain, G. R. Odgers, has the reputation of being a skilful miner.

"T. S." an old subscriber, will find that we have anticipated him: a full report of the Lewis Mine meeting appears in this week's *Journal*.

"A Shareholder in the Lewis Mine."—The answer to "T. S.," an old subscriber, applies to your first enquiry. In reply to the other, we have only to remark that although the report in question may possibly be, in some respects, unpalatable, yet what we know of the directors is, that they are gentlemen of strict integrity, and fully competent to the efficient performance of their duties. Whether the allusions to their management were well-founded or otherwise it is not for us to offer an opinion. Our only object has been to maintain the character of our *Journal*, as an impartial and trustworthy intelligence of the mining interest; nor can it be said of the notice of the meeting referred to, that there is one observation distorted, or a single fact of importance suppressed. We have merely performed what is unquestionably a legitimate duty—a duty which we owe to the mining community as well as to ourselves.

We shall give, in our next *Journal*, a detailed notice of Mr. Workman's patent for manufacturing water-proof, common, and hollow bricks, tiles, &c., for the carrying out of which a company has been formed, under the title of the "Patent Water-proof and Common Brick and Tile Company"—the prospectus of which appears in another column.

"G. F. M." (Paddington).—The company not having been registered, and no deed having to be signed, it is questionable whether money advanced under such circumstances can be recovered legally; previous to embarking in such undertakings great discretion should always be exercised.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 23, 1853.

The mineral resources of Great Britain are at once the most extensive and the least explored, although the means of operating lie within reach of her people in a greater ratio than within that of any other on the habitable globe. At home are found large mineralised tracts but partially, or at most but clumsily, developed; in the eastern world, subjected to her power—a power derived from her intelligence and higher degree of civilisation—scarcely anything has been done to "unveil the gnomes' treasures," which are known to exist. Western India is, indeed, indicating a sub-surface wealth; but Australia alone, as a possession, must be looked to for the lever by which this country can be elevated to a fair competition with America, whose gold-bearing regions are as rich as they are vast, while the genius of her people, ever aspiring, ever active and indomitable, is strengthened and directed in its efforts by her laws, the spirit of which, as far as they relate to mineral development, is singularly liberal and protective. Her *Pactolus* thus rolls its golden sands on a fair, free, and genial coast, and presents to the broken and obstructed current of our own a marked and, to us, no very flattering contrast. The British mining laws are undeniably the most intricate, incomprehensible, and anomalous of any extant. They are calculated rather to compel the labour than to sustain it. Their power is levelled at the coercion of this particular industry, and in favour of proprietorship—a perversion and misapplication the more surprising, seeing they were for the most part framed in those latter times when feudal right was on the wane, and when mining in England was the main basis of her commercial greatness. Passing over the enactments of ELIZABETH, which bear somewhat of a fostering character, and arriving at the legislative regulations of the present reign, nothing strikes the sense more forcibly than the limited and contracted sphere of action which the law is contented to occupy in the regulation of mine labour. Our *Lyonesse* appears to have had corns and wonderfully tender toes when he stepped on this ground, for his gait can be traced through irregularity, indecision, and vacillation. There is no universality of prin-

ciple in our law relating to mining; it is a mere sectional adaptation, and in the house divided against itself, leaves one ever in doubt whether acts and usages applicable to one part of the country are not absolutely illegalised in the other. There exists so much uncertainty in the proper construction of companies, that it behoves those who are desirous of remodelling the English code of laws to make the final adjustment of the mine enactments a fixed element of the necessary reforms. Why should it not be patent to the humblest capacity, that the simple association or companionship, termed the *COST-BOOK SYSTEM*, is as appropriate to mineral exploitation in the north of England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any other portion of her empire, as it is in Cornwall? No forensic difficulty exists to hinder or denaturalise such an assimilation. Were this system thus extended by law, there would be an end to those doubts, fears, and legal fictions, which form in the minds of many persons a barrier, and a very rational one, to mining enterprise, and the real, fair, and equitable principles which inculcate short accounts would be so enforced, that shareholders and speculative buyers of shares would not run the risk of receiving lawyers' letters for the recovery of debts contracted by agents, captains, or pursers. The *Cost-book System* offers the best, because simplest, means of association for the purposes of developing mineral wealth. To make it still more effective, it must be generalised; and where any anomaly or abstruseness may be discovered therein, it should be corrected and indited plainly on the legal records, that all may understand.

In the constitution of the Stannaries' Courts many changes could be advantageously made. The power of forfeiture of shares should be alone vested in it, and not left to the option of individual opinions and irregularly-constructed bye-laws. We are slow to condemn the acts of companies based on self-constituted authority, for much good has been honourably effected by them; but, as a general rule, we would prefer to see a legally-recognised mode of constituting all mining companies, both in England and her colonies. The laws affecting the gold explorations in Australia likewise require remodelling. They are attended with great hardship to the adventurer, and are surrounded with numerous difficulties. Reserving remarks on their details for another time, we venture the suggestion that, now as Government has the coal question in hand, it will not hesitate to address itself to the thorough equalisation of all our mining laws.

It is the wise policy of modern legislation to relieve the land from many of the restrictions, in the way of leasing and otherwise, which entails the remnant of the feudal system attached to it. The restraints which our ancestors in less enlightened times imposed on the opening and free working of mines, are still suffered in many instances injuriously to prevail. The ancient common law of England placed the opening of new mines on a par with the destruction of old and ornamental timber; and in the aristocratic tendencies of former days characterised both equally with the technical term, *waste*. Courts of equity even now feel themselves constrained to follow in the footsteps of the common law, and frequently at the instance of a remainder man, whose expectations are often remote, interfere by injunction to prohibit a tenant for life, who is not expressly free from impeachment for waste, from attempting or prosecuting discoveries by new explorations on the estate. No two cases can by possibility be so dissimilar in every respect as the wanton cutting down and felling of ancient and noble trees, often the growth of centuries—thus denuding a mansion-house and demesne, and depriving them of the most beautiful embellishments of Nature; and the searching for, unfolding, and rendering productive the hidden treasures which Providence has placed for the benefit of man beneath the surface of the earth. By a strange perversion of common sense, the same principles of law adopted into our equitable jurisprudence are alike applicable to both; and a tenant for life taking a limited estate under the limitations of a will or settlement, is equally prohibited, and equally punishable, for attempting to render available treasures hidden beneath the soil; as the prodigal spendthrift who, for selfish purposes, lays the axe to the roots of those splendid ornaments, whose chief value is their beauty, and which he can never hope to restore or replace. The right to open and work mines being invariably incident to the possession, although the person in remainder has thus the power of depriving the immediately preceding inheritor for life of any beneficial interest from the discovery of new mines; having himself no right to the possession during the life of his predecessor, he cannot himself enter to open or work them; and thus they remain valueless to those interested in the estate, unimproving to the surrounding country, and unproductive to the community.

As an appendant to the royal prerogative of coining, the Crown is of ancient right, entitled to mines of gold and silver, the mines in which England is least rich, and which are the produce of poor countries; gold, indeed, the most valuable, seems to be the most generally diffused of all minerals. It was the mineral wealth of England that in very early times attracted the Phœnicians, and the first trade of the Romans with this island was with Cornwall, in the article of tin. Our laws originated in, or earlier than the feudal times, when science was unknown, trade restricted to a miserable coasting intercourse, and when there existed neither skill, capital, nor interest, to stimulate or reward mining enterprise. Vast, however, are the changes in our days; but while science, skill, capital, and trading opportunities have advanced with marvellous strides, the law remains stationary. The most valuable mineral properties we possess have been purely accidental discoveries. In mining, the most successful and fortunate enterprises have constantly resulted from the most feeble efforts, and very small beginnings have frequently swelled into very great undertakings. Mines have often been discovered by the most ignorant beings, possessing only the rudest and most imperfect means of testing their existence, or of ascertaining their worth. Modern science, including the art of chemistry, and the various improved modes of applying the action and agency of heat, now present new and easy methods of demonstrating the presence of every metallic substance; and, while capital and the spirit of enterprise are anxious to advance those means, it is not unreasonable that legislation should afford every practicable facility for the development of those resources to which they are applicable.

The possession of an unopened mine, *prima facie* follows the possession of the surface of the soil; but, by the ancient common law of England, it is indisputably *waste* in what is termed a strict tenant for life to open a new mine. Such a tenant may, however, in addition to working old mines which he found open, pursue old veins which were open when he entered into possession; and it seems even to be a justification to him that they had been opened by a prior party, entitled only to a limited interest under the same instrument (*CLAVERING v. CLAVERING*, 2 PERKE WILLIAMS, p. 383). There is but little distinction in the eye of the law, so far as mines are concerned, between the owner in fee merely for his own life, and a lessee for a term of years, by whose lease mines or quarries have not been demised. Although to open and work new mines is clearly waste in a strict tenant for life, yet he may not only work all mines he finds open, but legally do all necessary acts, such as sinking shafts, &c., for that purpose. A lessee for years (of land) may, it seems, in like manner work all open mines, although not expressly named in the demise (*SAUNDERS*, Case 6, Rep. 12; *ASTLEY v. BALLARD*, 2 LEV. 153). It is also said, that a tenant for years may take on his own land as much coal, iron, and stone as are necessary for his own use, and may dig for gravel and clay for repairs on his farm, although no pits are open. A lease of land, and all mines therein, confers, it is alleged, no right to open mines, if there was any mine open on the land at the time the lease was made. It is but right to state that a dissection has been taken, and properly too, between opening clay and gravel pits, where there is an extensive interference with the surface for a temporary benefit, and mines where the damage to the surface is comparatively trifling. It is plain, however, that the law as it now stands emphatically distinguishes between the right to open a new mine, and to work a mine already opened. This distinction may probably be very generally and very beneficially availed of in practice, as many cases must exist and constantly arise, where mines were formerly closed for the want of proper appliances for the working of them, which may now, with improved machinery and power, be rendered highly valuable and productive.

It is important also that a right formerly enjoyed of working a mine will not be barred by non-user for a long period, for no duration of non-user will extinguish a clear right of mining. (*The Earl of CARDIGAN v. ARMITAGE*, 2 BAR. and CRES., p. 197.) The assertion, however, of such a right must be made with due caution, as it may involve a very disputed question, often governed by particular circumstances, how far a mine discontinued for an indefinite period can be considered an old or new mine.

We have put forward only general principles, which parties must cautiously apply to particular circumstances. Circumspection is peculiarly requisite, for the consequences of their misapplication may be very serious. The damages for wrongfully entering from a neighbouring mine,

and raising ore to which the party was not entitled, are to be estimated according to the value of ore or other produce raised, without deducting or allowing the expenses of raising. (*MARTIN v. POTTER*, 5 MEES. and WES., p. 352). The same principle of calculation would probably be held to apply to tenants for life or lessees for terms, asserting rights to which they should not prove themselves entitled.

Peculiar local customs may, perhaps, in certain districts control those general principles; there may be thus a particular custom for the landlord to have mines of one metal and the tenant of another. (*10 EAST. 277; M. and R. 308*). As increasing enterprise will necessarily extend existing operations and revive many dormant rights, we venture to suggest that liberal legislation is required for the adjustment of such important interests. The legal distinctions between opening new mines and working old ones previously opened, ought to be extinguished. The relative rights of tenants for life and remainder men, and of lessors and lessees for years, ought to be regulated and adjusted, by the adoption of some scale of fair, legitimate, and co-operative remuneration to each. The guide for such legislation ought to be the consciousness that he who discovers, explores, and brings to light the hidden treasures of the earth, in endeavouring to promote his own interest, confers benefits and blessings upon society.

The survey of the parish of Aberdare, in Glamorganshire, by Mr. J. D. PAINE, by direction of the Guardians of the Poor, in order to enable a re-assessment of its value to be made, as briefly noticed by us in the *MINING JOURNAL* of the 9th inst., involves a question of vast importance to the iron manufacturers of this kingdom. This question is, whether the ironstone with which the district abounds, and which is raised in large quantities for the use of the blast-furnaces, is rateable to the poor rate, or should be exempt? Mr. PAINE has submitted the case to the Poor Law Commissioners, at the request of the churchwardens and overseers; and it appears that the ironstone of the Glamorgan mineral basin crops out on Hirwain Common—the mineral belonging to the Marquis of BUTE, as Lord of the Manor, and is leased to Mr. CHAWSWAY, the eminent ironmaster. The method of working this ironstone deposit is to cut into the foot of the mountain, and remove the soil and ore—the latter being stacked in a convenient locality for use. The most extensive of these open patches is between 1500 and 1800 feet in length, comprising 40 or 50 acres, presenting a front in two stages, in some places exceeding 100 ft. in height. The material to this area and extent is open to the day; and, to all intents and purposes, may be justly termed an ironstone quarry. The highest legal authorities have concluded, that as for a long period the decisions have been uniform that all mines, with the exception of coal mines, were exempt from assessment to the poor rate, they would not disturb such course of law; and such decision has been uniformly acted on—there being an exception in the case of the owner taking any portion of the ore, either raw or manufactured; then such may be assessed as a part of the value of the land. Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS, M.P., in his evidence before the House of Commons, said he saw no reason why mines should not be rated as well as brick-making establishments, stone quarries, &c. He considered the productions part of the value of the soil; but he acknowledged he was not aware of a case where such views had been acted upon. The question for consideration, therefore, was "whether ironstone, when quarry-worked by open-cast, would be rightly subjected to the assessment, and as liable to contribute towards the relief of the poor, when included in the survey and valuation of the parish." The parochial officers have no desire litigiously to provoke an appeal; while, on the other hand, they would not avoid the costs of a legal decision of a question of so much importance, which, if decided in their favour, would occasion the addition of a rateable value of nearly 20000l. per annum.

Mr. PAINE's application to the Commissioners has elicited a reply from Lord CORNEWALL, their secretary, in which his lordship states, that the Board not being informed of the precise duties imposed on him by his contract with the guardians, can only state generally, that the question as to (Mr. PAINE) has raised, is a very important one to the parish, and one in which the churchwardens and overseers would be justified in taking good legal advice from some professional gentleman of standing and reputation. It is, however, perfectly open to Mr. PAINE, as surveyor and valuer to the parish, to ascertain the value of the property in question, and introduce it into his valuation of the district, leaving it to the parish officers to assess the same or not, according as they may be advised upon the legal question involved in the subject.

From the present important position which the iron trade commands, its product forming, as it does, a commercial commodity of such large home consumption, and such extensive export trade, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 20,000,000l. sterling per annum, it must be evident that the question is one of vast interest, as every impost on the raw material of any branch of manufacture has a tendency to cripple enterprise, and rigidify the elasticity of legitimate commerce. Should the guardians determine to assess the produce in question, an appeal, of course, follows, when the subject will be fully investigated by the highest law authorities, who, we can scarcely believe, will controvert those wise decisions arrived at by their predecessors, by which exemptions from injurious taxation have been made in favour of minerals; always obtained at great risk, from numerous casualties, unknown in other pursuits, and for the full development of which capital and spirited enterprise must go hand in hand.

After struggling on for five or six years through many difficulties, adverse circumstances, and powerful opposition, notwithstanding the obtaining of a Royal Charter of Incorporation, we are happy to find there is now every prospect of the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY obtaining that position, and realising those advantageous results, which its influence and resources claim for it. The fifth annual general meeting was held at the offices, Cornhill, on Saturday last, the 16th instant.—H. HAMILTON LINDSAY, Esq., in the chair—when a very simple and satisfactory report from the directors was read. It stated that the proceedings *in actu facie*, instituted by Sir JAMES BROOKE, for the purpose of revoking the company's Charter, were still awaiting decision in the Court of Error,—that the directors considered if the conditions of the Charter had been broken the proper course had not been taken,—that this was the first instance on record on the part of a subject to attempt the repeal of a Royal Charter, and that by it her MAJESTY's grant is impugned in her own courts of law,—that the proceedings in Chancery, commenced by Dr. MACBRIDE against the company at the instance of Sir JAMES BROOKE, had been withdrawn, and the costs paid by plaintiff. The new SULTAN of BORNEO, after the death of OMAR ALI, has, it appears, confirmed the grant made by his predecessor of the whole of the coal extending over a district of Borneo for 150 miles, in spite of the attempt of Sir J. BROOKE and his deputy to raise prejudice against the company. Much importance is attached to the several projects now proposed for establishing regular communication between Europe and China, the Eastern Archipelago, India, Australia, and New Zealand, opening a wide field for steam navigation, and consequent demand for coal; and the directors are prepared to grant licenses or leases to parties or companies who are disposed to undertake to work portions of this extensive coal field for the Australian, Californian, and other markets, beyond the sphere of the company's present operations. The removal of Sir JAMES BROOKE from the Government of Labuan is then noticed; his unceasing hostility, and his continual attempts to ruin the company, render this step a most fortunate event for the future interests of the company. A commission has been appointed to investigate his conduct since he has held office under the Crown, and it is to be hoped his systematic opposition to the company's progress will now receive its final check. The increasing value of labour in England was noticed as highly favourable to the company, as preventing English coal competition in the Indian Seas. They are in a most favourable position for the obtaining of labour; beside the Abyssinian labourers, Malays from Borneo are employed, many of whom are slaves, whose wives and children are held as hostages by creditors for the payment of debts, and the directors are taking steps for the gradual emancipation of these unfortunate men. Mr. EDMUND SCOTT BARBER, a gentleman of much experience in the South Wales coal field, has been appointed engineer-in-chief, to superintend all the company's operations. The necessary engines and machinery have been shipped. The Singapore agents had purchased a vessel of 185 tons for the conveyance of regular supplies of stores, which is expected to be exceedingly useful. Freight had greatly increased, and in supplying 4000 tons of coal to the agents of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Hong Kong, the enormous costs had greatly reduced the profits of the operation. This company have, however, determined to employ auxiliary steamers of their own for this purpose, which will prevent all fluctuation in the supply, as the coal will be put on board at Labuan. The correspondence between the Government and the directors has been moved for in the House of Commons, and, when published, will be printed for

... be saved to this company. Their first erection, which will be immediately commenced under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Russell, is to be on the site of the present unsanctified contrivance at the York-buildings, Adelphi, terms for the leasing of which have been completed, and the plans and sections submitted to and approved of by the Navigation Committee of the River Thames; the contract having been contracted on the firm of WADE, LYN, and PARKER, of Blackwall. The general

COPPER MINING IN ITALY.—A large nugget of yellow copper ore, weighing 1000 lbs., has lately been extracted from the Arquerta level, in Italy. Several larger blocks have been taken from the same mine—one 22 tons 17 cwt., and others from 1 to 8 tons each stone, the poorest yielding 17 per cent. of copper.

Out of 93,040 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lead ore raised and sold in Great Britain during 1850, 21,016 tons were raised in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Most of the ores of lead contain a small proportion of silver, which may be obtained by cupellation; but the cost of fuel, labour, and loss of lead by this method was so great, that it could only be applied economically when the lead contained at least 20 ozs. of silver to the ton. By a process invented by Mr. H. L. Pattinson, of Scots House, however, lead containing only 3 ozs. of silver to the ton may be cupelled with profit; and it appears that from 7 to 8 ozs. of silver is the average quantity at present obtained from a ton.—*Fordyce's History of Durham.*

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

workings for copper and lead have been made through Kentstown and Brownstown but the old miners, it would appear, had no means of unwatering deep levels.

THE NASSAU MINING COMPANY.
On the "Cost-book Principle."
Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment.
(With power to increase, by vote of a General Meeting of Shareholders, to £100,000.)
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
J. D. BARRY, Esq., Director of the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, 53, Drompton-sq.
JAMES FORD, Esq., The Shrubbery, Tottenham.
Capt. CLIFFORD HENRY, Director of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway,
F. HAGEN, Esq., Cologne. [Avenue Lodge, Ham.]
Prof. SEMPER, Metal Department, Marlborough House.
BANKERS—Messrs. F. & C. G. Glyn, & Co., Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Son, Moorgate-street Chambers.
BROKERS—John Smith, Esq., Shorter's-court.
SECRETARY—Mr. R. Watson.
OFFICES—No. 11, BUCKLESBURY.

The increasing demand for copper, with the prospect of reduced supplies, holds out legitimate inducement to take up copper mines of known productive capacity, both at home and in such other countries as are readily accessible, and possess a mining population.

The town of Dillenburg, where this company has its seat, lies about 55 miles from the Rhine, to which excellent roads lead, and can be reached within 36 hours from London. It is an old mining district, where, as in Cornwall and Wales, every second inhabitant of the adjacent country has had experience in mining from his childhood. The royalty demanded by the Crown is quite inconsiderable, not exceeding 1-30th of the net profits; and the property, which includes the right of search for a considerable extent of surface, is held direct for a perpetuity. Timber is very low in price, and the numerous foundries and machine factories near Dillenburg (which is the chief seat of mining industry in Nassau) afford every facility for mining undertakings. A market for the ore produced is found on the spot, several smelting establishments being in the vicinity, and copper in great demand.

One mine is under offer to the company, situated near Siegen, in Prussia, one post distant from Dillenburg. A lode of iron, which has been cut in the schist, which forms the leading geological feature of that country, under circumstances peculiarly favourable for economical working. The lode is about 1 foot in thickness, and the quality of the ore is attested by the annexed report of Mr. Mitchell.

The Hoos Mine is held on the usual royalty of 1-30th of the produce of the Crown of Prussia. A second lode traverses the concession, which has not yet been cut. This mine can be bought for £3000. Since ore is now making from this new rich discovery a speedy dividend is ensured to shareholders.

The Cost-book System, under Government inspection, being the law of the country, and requiring monthly certified accounts to be kept, shareholders cannot remain in ignorance of the condition and prospects of this property. The officially certified accounts will be kept for inspection in an authenticated translation at the offices of the company in London, for the inspection of shareholders between the usual monthly meetings, when they will be passed.

REPORT ON THE MINES, NEW CONSTANCE AND OLD CONSTANCE, NEAR DILLENBURG, IN THE DUCHY OF NASSAU.
By the Government Engineer, M. Dannenberg.
(Translation.)

1. The mine, New Constance, lies little more than a mile from the village of Ober-scheid, and there and a half miles from Dillenburg. This mine was opened at the commencement of the present century, and passed in 1837 into the hands of the German Mining Company. A shaft was sunk by them eight fathoms below that of the old mine, and a cross-cut made from it to a branch lode, which was found to contain large stones of fine copper ore. This branch was followed in the direction of the main lode, which was known to have been rich in copper from the grass; but before the point fixed upon was attained, a new manager of the works adopted a different system, and left the mine unattended, to concentrate all his power upon an adjacent shaft, which proved very rich. The mine was then sold to the German Mining Company, who have not worked it. The country is here composed of greenstone, shale, and schists of different kinds, traversed by lodes bearing copper and red oxide of iron. The greenstone and shale contain the richest copper lodes, which form numerous junctions in those strata. This mine lies chiefly in the greenstone and mandelstone, where several lodes cross, forming numerous junctions. The lodes are all good, and vary in breadth from some inches to three feet. Quartz and carbonate of lime usually accompany the ore in the veins. 2. The mine, Old Constance, lies two and a half miles from Ober-scheid, and five miles from Dillenburg. It came also into the hands of the German Mining Company, and was abandoned by them when they restricted their operations to one point, although they had cut the lode, and taken from it a large quantity of rich ore. Previous to their leaving it, however, preparations had been made for sinking, and a water-wheel was erected in the main adit, which is still standing. The features of the country are the same as about the New Constance, but the ore ground in the veins which have been proved is continuous for greater lengths in the Old than in the New Constance. This is shown by the measurements in the official maps of both mines. On comparing the nature of the veins with the mines to which the German Mining Company was obliged to restrict its operations, the greatest resemblance is observable. But the lodes in the Old and New Constance are more distinctly marked than in the others, which gives a promise of equal, if not superior richness. They are also more numerous, and amongst them three main lodes have been proved above the present deep adit. The experience of the neighbourhood proves that the lodes improve in richness as the workings go deeper, and in the mines of the Company above-mentioned several new lodes, the existence of which was not known, were cut at forty fathoms below the surface. The outlay required to make the New Constance profitable, will consist in repairs of the water-wheel, amounting to about £90, and perhaps as much more for driving as far as the main lode. This is independent of cost of management, and costs incidental to the acquisition of the mine. For the Old Constance a steam-engine will be required, which will, with the building, cost £500. The shaft must be continued four fathoms below cross-cuts are driven to two lodes. The cost of these, if each be taken at twelve and a half fathoms, will not be less than £150, besides the ore gained in sinking; and if £100 be taken for the cost of working the engine 150 days, during which time all may be completed, the capital outlay for that period will be £750. With this expenditure, exclusive, as has been said, of the cost of management, the two main lodes may be cut ten fathoms below the present adit. This report was drawn up by special request, by the undersigned, C. DANNENBERG, Official Mining Engineer at Dillenburg.

REPORT ON THE COPPER MINE HOOS, NEAR SIEGEN.
By Captain W. Remfry, mining agent to the Eschweiler Lead Mining Company, formerly of East Crinns and Grassington.

April 8, 1853.—At 39 fathoms the cross-cut has laid open a vein bearing gray and red copper ore of a very rich percentage. The vein has only been followed a few fathoms, but shows in the adit a large quantity of ore. On the adit near the bank lay a heap of this ore likely to produce about 5 tons of dressed ore. This mine must be acknowledged to hold out a very encouraging prospect from the little that has been done upon the veins, and the more so, that, from its elevated position, it is easily unwatered.

ASSAY OF THE ORE OF HOOS.
City School of Chemistry and Assay-office, 1, Sun-st., Bishopsgate-st., April 14, 1853.
This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked for "silver and copper," sent by Mr. Bamfield, and find it contains 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwt., and 66½ per cent. of copper.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Managing Committee of the Nassau Mining Company.
Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in this company, and I agree to accept them, or any less number, and pay for each share allotted, at the time specified in the letter of allotment. Dated this day of 1853.

Referee's name Occupation
Residence Residence

CAMEL SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES.
SITUATE ON THE RIVER MIDWAY
BETWEEN WADDEBRIDGE AND PADSTOW, CORNWALL.

Held for a term of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for a similar term.
To be conducted on the "Cost-book Principle." In 3000 parts or shares—Deposit, £1 per share.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT (PRO TEM).
Mr. THOMAS KEY, Carhart, near Wadebridge.
Mr. FOLLARD, Wadebridge.
Mr. ALLANSON, Merchant, St. Columb.
Mr. LAKEMAN, Constable, near Bodmin.
PRAISE—Edmund Hamby, Esq., Wadebridge.
SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER—Mr. ENOR.

Mr. Enor, a man practically acquainted with slate quarries, has furnished the following report:—"I was directed, June 1.—GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your request, I visited Camel Slate Quarry, which I found to be in the parish of St. Breock, in the county of Cornwall, and on the western side of the navigable River Camel, within three miles of the port of Padstow, where vessels of large burthen can come alongside the quay, not 100 yards from the quarry, at all tides, where they can be loaded in a few hours, an advantage not to be met with in any quarry in the kingdom, and I may say, its local advantages are everything that could be looked for. As to the quarry, I found it had been partly worked by the proprietors of the land, at a profit, for nearly a century, but they have never attempted to raise more stone than met the demand of the neighbouring district. The grant gives license to raise rock on all the estate of Carhart (upwards of 100 acres); in addition, there is ample room for quarrying purposes and rubble ground, and on which extensive quays can be easily formed, with rights of ways, water-courses, &c. There is water-power sufficient to saw the stones, keep the quarry clear of water, and for other useful purposes. I found the owner very sanguine respecting the result of this quarry, having known it for the last forty years, and having had for many years daily practice in testing it as to quantity and quality. The rock rises from the quarry is fit to be converted into roofing slate, floors, tanks, or any other purpose that slate is used for, its colour being a little darker than most Cornish Slates, has a pretty appearance. Knowing the increased demand in all parts for what is now termed "size slate," a sort but recently made in Cornwall, also the increased demand for slate, arising from its various new modes of application, I unhesitatingly say, that an extensive business can be carried out from the supplies of this quarry, if fairly worked; and I might further remark, that the rock is nearly flat, and appears inhaerent, with only about 20 feet of waste on it; and taking the nature of the rock, and the favourable position of the property into account, I state without fear of contradiction, that this quarry presents every indication of proving more than an ordinary profitable investment for capital.

To the committee of management of the Camel Slate Quarries.
Prospectuses, or further information, may be obtained from the committee of management, or person, to whom application may be made for the remaining shares.

KENMARE AND WEST OF IRELAND COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, 62, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, at One o'clock (pro forma); and will then be ADJOURNED to the 14th of September following, notice of which, and of such matters as are to be laid before such adjourned meeting, will be given in due time and form.

By order of the Board, J. REYNOLDS GWATKIN, Secy.

62, Moorgate-street, City, July 22, 1853.

WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

—At the MEETING of the Shareholders in this company, HELD pursuant to adjournment, at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday the 20th day of July, 1853, OSWUND LEWIS, Esq., in the Chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously confirmed:—

That the shares of this company be, and are hereby, reduced in number to 4000, and that the future mine be divided into 4000 instead of 5000 shares or parts.
That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be, and is hereby, made upon each of the 4000 shares now constituting the whole of the mine, and that the same be paid to the Union Bank of London, Pall Mall, to the credit of the trustees of this company, on or before the 21st of July inst.

It was further resolved:—
That no transfer be received for a registration, unless the same be left at the office of the company within thirty days after the execution thereof.

That the officers of the company be at No. 113, Strand.
That the following trustees of the company be, and are hereby, re-elected—viz., W. Reia, Wm. Reia, and H. G. Hill, Esqrs.

That the following shareholders be, and are hereby, appointed the committee of management until the next bi-monthly meeting:—Messrs. G. H. Hill, J. Harvig, F. Roe, O. Lewis, S. Reia, C. Netherwood, R. Crossley, C. Daniel, and W. Tinker.

That the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to the late committee of management, for their past services to the company.

That the thanks of the meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to Mr. Binns, for the valuable services he has rendered the mine.

That the foregoing resolutions be advertised in the Mining Journal.

OSWUND LEWIS, Chairman.

WHEEL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

—The Committee of Management beg to announce that, in consequence of the wish of a considerable number of shareholders to have the office of the company in the city, they have decided to meet their convenience, and have arranged to have the affairs of the MINE CONDUCTED at No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.

By order, OSWUND LEWIS, Chairman.

1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, July 22, 1853.

VYVYAN CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINES.

IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

On the "Cost-book Principle."

Capital £30,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit 2s. 6d. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Major ADAIR, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

B. VINNY WINN, Esq., 9, Old Cavendish-square, Cavendish-square.

WILLIAM BARRINGTON, Esq., 3, Upper Albany-street, Regent's-park.

EDWARD STANWAY, Esq., 34, Myddelton-square.

THOMAS JONES, Esq., 11, Trigon-terrace, Clapham.

BANKERS—The Royal British Bank, Lombury, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Baker.

MANAGING AGENT AT THE MINE—Mr. Hugh Philip Vivian, of Camborne.

OFFICE—3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

These valuable mines (500 fms. in length by 400 broad) are situated in the parish of Gwinear, on the property of the Duke of Leeds and Sir R. Vyvian, Bart., within 2½ miles of the port of Hayle, surrounded by the best paying mines in the county, and held at the low royalty of 1-15th dues. Three large lodes of copper, and one of tin, have been worked below the adit, and three or four other copper lodes are in the set, together with a bed of manganite sufficient alone to pay expenses. The mine is 28 fms. in depth, the shafts are all in working order, and a pitch has been set to three men in the back of the adit, who have already sampled and sold 22 tons of ore at Hayle.

The Vyvian Consols Mines are bounded on the east by the Rosewarne Mines, now raising tin and copper ores (a very productive mine); Alfred Consols, west (a rich mine); Wheal Tremayne, south-west; Great Wheal Alfred, west; La Mia Mine, south; Wheal Unity and West Treasury, south; and Trevaick on the north, all of which are known to be well-paying mines.

Specimens of both copper and tin of the mines, and reports from Capt. John Phillips, of Wheal Treasury; Capt. John Vivian, of Halamanning; Capt. William Rutter, of Tuckingmill, and other experienced parties in the locality, may be seen at the office of the company.

The following very valuable mines are also immediately contiguous to the Vyvian Consols. The prices are made up from the Mining Journal:—

Name of Mine.	Paid.	Last price.	Dividends paid.
Wheal Tremayne	£98	£20 21	£9 15 0
Great Wheal Alfred	24½	40	—
South Wheal Frances	37½	180 200	223 5
North Pool	22½	240	280 10 0
Wheal Seton	107	270	232 10 0
North Rosker	10	150	245 10 0
East Pool	24½	150	233 0
Carn Brea	15	88	221 1 0
Condurrow	20	130	—

Applications for prospectuses and shares to be made to Mr. Charles Baker, secretary to the company, No. 3, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London, and to several share agents of the company.

GREY MARE LEAD AND IRON MINES, ST. WINNOW, CORNWALL.

Held under grant from the Right Hon. A. G. Grenville, for 21 years, at 1-15th dues (3d. per ton for iron ores), for 21 years, at 1-15th dues.

In 3000 shares, at 2s. 6d. per share.

PURSE—Mr. Thomas Sargent, Liskeard.

This piece of mineral ground, situated within 2½ miles of the port of Looe, is fully half a mile square, and within half a mile of the Cornwall Railway, thereby offering great facilities for exporting minerals and receiving materials. Many well-known lodes cross the set at right angles from north to south. Some of these lodes are known to contain lead ores, and one large iron lode, contains some of the richest iron ore known in this county; the produce by assaying being from 45 to 70 per cent. for iron. This lode is 4 feet wide, surrounded by a beautiful soft white and red kallas, quite congenial for iron ores, and is a parallel one to the celebrated iron lode near Lostwithiel, the produce of which far exceeds all others yet known in this county.

It is thought this lode in Grey Mare will produce a large quantity of much richer iron than the celebrated iron lode near Lostwithiel, and that if the discovery be spiritedly operated on, large and profitable returns might immediately be made.

The above claim is quite sufficient to do all things required to make profitable returns of iron. The lead speculation is good, inasmuch as there have been rich courses of lead discovered to the south on the same lodes, in Bocomoo Park.

The lessees have decided on disposing of 2500 shares, at 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on allotment; 1s. per share to be paid to the present proprietors for work done, purchase of the set, and preliminary expenses. Iron being in great demand, immediate operations are advisable. Any party taking a large number of shares may have their names inserted in the deed as lessees.

The above claim is quite sufficient to do all things required to make profitable returns of iron. The cost will not exceed £40.

Applications for 2500 of the shares to be made to Mr. Richard Hawke, Liskeard, or to Mr. Thomas Sargent, the pursuer.

NORTH CORNWALL UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Consisting of 20,000 shares.

Conducted on the "Cost-book Principle."—10,000 only to be issued to the public at £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

R. G. ALSTON, Esq., 48, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

R. F. BATTEN, Esq., 1, Crown-st., Old Broad-street.

E. C. BOURNE, Esq., 244, Regent-st.

B. CLAPHAM, Esq., The Terrace, Old Kent-road.

W. T. GOUGH, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane.

J. SHERWIN, Esq., Imperial Foundry, Finsbury.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane, London.

SOLICITORS—P. G. Grenville, Esq., 42, Lombard-st.

BROKERS—Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 6, Haymarket; and 12, St. Michael's-alley.

OFFICES—52, OLD BROAD STREET.

These mines are situated in the parishes of Mawgan and St. Ewel, in the county of Cornwall, and embrace an extensive run on the course of numerous lodes, comprising an area of 500 acres. Considerable work has been done, and outlay incurred, in bringing the works to their present condition, the advantages of which will be experienced by the present company, both in saving of time and expenditure; for which and for the leases, the present proprietors have agreed to accept payment in shares.

Six lodes have already been opened upon, containing more or less lead in each, specimens of which may be seen at the offices of the company, and one of them presents the certainty of thousands of tons of ore (lead, copper, and sulphur) from workings at the present level, which is driven in at high water mark on the north coast of Cornwall, about midway between East Wheal Rose and Pentire Glaze, the two richest lead mines in the county.

In most mining undertakings partial and restrained workings, arising from a limited capital at starting, have caused great disappointment and loss; it has, therefore, been determined that these valuable mines shall not be subject to these disadvantages, but that an ample capital shall be provided at starting to carry out and effect the necessary openings, ventilation, and erect the required machinery with as much dispatch as possible, for economically realising large and permanent returns.

It has been previously notified that one of the lodes is so far opened upon as to ensure the certainty of several thousands of tons of ore being wrought, ere were the mine not worked beneath its present depth (sea level), but with the erection of machinery there is no doubt of greater quantities of a superior quality in depth; and without any disposition to over excite expectation, the nature and character of the property, the great extent of the run and the number of lodes, their unusual favourable position, the fact that produce can be forthwith raised from three of them, that from one of them many tons of lead ore lie broken at the surface of the mine in rocks from 30 to 500 lbs. each, justify the assertion that when the mines are fully opened not only great but very unusual profits may be confidently anticipated.

Prospectuses, with detailed reports from experienced captains, and forms of application for shares, may be had on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of the ores may be seen.

NORTH CORNWALL UNITED MINING COMPANY.

In consequence of the numerous applications for shares in this company, the LIST will be FINALLY CLOSED on Saturday, the 23d July.

By order of the Committee.

52, Old Broad-street, July 15, 1853.

MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

NEAR FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

The Directors of the above company beg to call the attention of architects, slaters, builders, and others, to the great SUPERIORITY of their SLABS over those of any other quarry in the United Kingdom. They are of a beautiful and uniform colour, entirely free from sulphur, and are exposed to the atmosphere, easily worked, and, from the nature of the vein, may be obtained of almost any size, and have lately been extensively used in the construction of slate houses for exportation to Australia. The directors can strongly recommend the roofing-slates for the excellence of their colour, durability, and the absence of that brittleness so common in the generality of Welsh slates. A reference will be required in all cases with the first order.—J. Swinton Spooner, Beaver Grove, near Llanrwst, North Wales, manager.

THE CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after Tuesday, the 26th inst. By order, HENRY HUNTER, Secy.

Offices, 18, Cannon-street, City.

STEAM FERRIES AND PATENT SUSPENSION PIERS upon the

RIVER THAMES.—STEAM GONDOLA COMPANY, for the improved Navigation of the Thames and Medway: fully Registered and Incorporated.

Capital £40,000, in shares of £5 each; £2 paid.

TRUSTEES.

The Rt. Hon. Visct. RANELAUGH. Sir JOHN CAMPBELL.

Offices—12, Bucklebury, and Thames-chambers, York-street, Adelphi.

The sanction of the authorities having been obtained, the Company will immediately commence erecting their first pier at the foot of York-buildings, Adelphi, from which their steam ferry boat (now nearly ready) will ply at the end of the month, to the South-Western Railway Pier, thus virtually extending the terminus of that railway into the Strand.

It is the intention of the Company to establish piers and ferries at various parts of the river where intercommunication is greatly wanted, as it is an indispensable fact that the present bridges are quite inadequate.

Mr. Bennoch, in his admirable pamphlet on the bridges of London, justly observes, "If distance were to determine the number of bridges as compared with Paris, instead of six bridges in London, there ought to be forty-two."

The three boats already in the Company's service are doing a steady and remunerative trade; and these vessels, combined with the above branches of the Company's business, and the privilege of a free passage in all boats belonging to the Company to each holder of twenty shares, will ensure an early and good dividend, and constitute one of the safest and most profitable investments offered to the public.

The much-admired construction of the gondola boat will be adopted for the traffic above-bridge; thus the whole navigation of the Thames and Medway, from Richmond to Chatham, will be under the economical management of one board, and the experienced superintendence of Capt. W. Cunningham, whose services have been secured by this Company.

Applications for the undisposed shares, and for prospectuses, to be made at the above offices; to the brokers of the Company, Messrs. Lye and Co., Copthall-chambers; at the Superintendents', 16, York-buildings, Adelphi; and also on board the Queen, the Queen of the Thames, and the Sons of the Thames. E. J. ELIOT, C.E., Secy.

THE PATENT WATERPROOF AND COMMON BRICK AND TILE COMPANY.

Provisionally registered under the 7th and 8th Victoria.

Capital £100,000 (a portion of which has been already subscribed), in shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

No allotment will be made of a less number than five shares.

DIRECTORS.

HUMPHREY BROWN, Esq., M.P.—CHAIRMAN.

ROWLAND G. ALSTON, Esq., Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

JAMES BARRING, Esq., Piccadilly.

THOMAS CHANDLER, Esq., Rotherhithe.

RICHARD FAIDISMAN, Esq., Lansdowne, London, Notting-hill.

FITZROY YOUNG, Esq., Moulton Hall, Northamptonshire.

BANKERS—Royal British Bank, 61, Tokenhouse-yard.

SOLICITOR—Henry Empson, Esq., 38, Moorgate-street.

BROKER—George E. Seymour, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street.

OFFICES—34, MOORGATE STREET.

This company is formed for the purpose of carrying out Workman's Patent, for manufacturing waterproof, common and hollow bricks, tiles, &c.

The general complaint of architects, surveyors, builders, and others, engaged in the erection of docks, warehouses, tunnels, and other structures, has been, that with all our progress and improvements in scientific and other matters, nothing has been produced that will permanently resist the destructive influence of damp. Cements, stuccos, and other means have been introduced, but without success. Bricks generally, from their porous nature, absorb and retain large quantities of water, and become conductors of damp. The waterproof bricks made by Mr. Workman's Patent will not absorb or retain moisture; neither are they affected by the atmosphere, thus remedying the evil complained of.

It will be seen that bricks, tiles, &c., made under this patent, being completely waterproof (with the same adhesive qualities as the common brick), possess great advantages over all others in the construction or building of foundations, warehouses, vaults, tunnels, docks, walls, tanks, baths, &c., and for brickwork of every description.

The peculiar character of these bricks has been proved, by the practical tests of the gentleman composing the jury of class 27 at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in 1851.

The patentees have not only obtained the prize medal from the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, but he has been honoured by the high commendation of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

As the waterproof, and also the common bricks, will be manufactured by improved machinery, the trade will be supplied at lower prices than at present charged.

The acknowledged superiority of these bricks over all others, will ensure an all but unlimited demand, and orders are continually being received by the patentees for large quantities, both for home consumption and exportation; numerous applications are likewise being made for licences.

The following report of the jury, composed of the undermentioned eminent and scientific gentlemen, was submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations, 1851:—Benedetto Pistrucci, Royal Mint; Lord Selkirk; D. T. Ansted, F.R.S.; Reporter; Bernardo De Bernardis; George Ordwin, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., F.R.S., M.P.; Emmanuel Pichey; Viscount Herbert de Thury; F. Barker, Esq.; T. H. Henry, F.R.S.; George Lowe, C.E.; F.R.S.;—

Report of the jury submitted to Her

ANGARRACK CONSOLS COPPER AND LEAD MINES, IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 16,000 shares of £1 each—Deposit 10s. per share.
On the "Cost-book System"—No. 100,000 to be signed, and no liability beyond the shares held.

The lodes in this Mine are a continuation of the Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred; the latter of which has returned upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BENJAMIN JONES, Esq., Broad Court House, Walbrook.
MURRAY ANDERSON, Esq., Tollymore Park.
WILLIAM LEELEA, Esq., 74, King William-street.
C. B. WILSON, Esq., Furnival's Inn.
MICHAEL JERDEIN, Esq., 16, Old Broad-street.
THOMAS CHAUNTER, Esq., Tollymore Park.
ALFRED RODRIGUES, Esq., 73, Newgate-street.
JOHN DRYDLE, Esq., 4, Farringdon-street.
THOMAS FULLER, Esq., 51, Threadneedle-street.
EDWARD LANE, Esq., 8, Aldersgate-street.
THOMAS DUTTON, Esq., Tollymore Park.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London.
GENERAL MANAGERS—William Leelea, Esq. | MANAGING AGENT—Capt. James Barratt.
AUDITOR—W. Carpenter, Esq.
OFFICES.—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

This important mineral property is held under leases, granted by Richard Edmonds, Esq., of Penance, for 21 years, at 1-10th dues, and is pronounced by all competent judges to be one of the best in the county. It adjoins and is, in fact, a continuation of the celebrated Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols Mines, the former of which has made returns of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, while the latter is paying dividends exceeding £10,000 per annum.

Mellinoweth, in Pullack, contains about 50 acres; Cold Harbour, in Gwinear, about 40 acres. The average length of the two, from west to east, is 450 fms., the breadth about 300 fms. There are several large and promising lodes passing through this set, the principal one being the same lode that has produced such riches in Great Wheal Alfred. It runs through the entire length of the set, independent of two counters and three splendid cross-courses of which is the Great Herland cross-course, which has produced such an immense quantity of silver. It is well known to practical and scientific mineralogists, that these cross-courses make the ores, and that between them the largest deposits are found. They run near the junction of the counter and east and west lodes—a circumstance of great importance, and likely to produce the best possible results.

In cutting the West Cornwall Railway, these cross-courses were intersected in Mellinoweth to the eastward 3 fms., the next west 9 fms., and the westward 4 fms. One of these lodes, the direction through Herland Mine, above spoken of.

A small proprietary commenced operations on a part of this set in 1868, and in two years cut a rich lode of copper, known as the Mellinoweth lode, from which they raised 500 tons within 25 fms. from the surface, producing £5093 15s.; one sampling of 38 tons, selling for £13 15s. per ton, at the standard of about 100. Several other lodes were intersected, all directed with copper; one of them, called the Orchard lode, producing half a ton of rich copper ore, in merely driving across it at the depth of 3 fms. It runs through the entire length of the set, independent of two counters and three splendid cross-courses of which is the Great Herland cross-course, which has produced such an immense quantity of silver. It is well known to practical and scientific mineralogists, that these cross-courses make the ores, and that between them the largest deposits are found. They run near the junction of the counter and east and west lodes—a circumstance of great importance, and likely to produce the best possible results.

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There is a large lode called Trangle lode, which also runs through Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, besides several other lodes, composed of rich yellow copper ore, white lead, and zinc. Trangle, which is about half a mile to the east of Cold Harbour, was at one time the richest tin mine in the west of Cornwall.

In 1851, a large counter lode was intersected in the eastern part of the set, by the cuttings in the railway. It is a fine gossan lode of 6 feet, of a most promising appearance, with a large flouken. It was afterwards cut about 20 fms. northward; and from these two points of intersection, it is ascertained that it will pass about 150 fms. in Cold Harbour, taking its direction through Alfred Consols, the chief lode in which corresponds within the points of intersection.

Surveys have been made, and the mine reported on, by the most eminent agents of the district, to whom reference is made, both on the geological formation and the important position of the mine, which has every facility for carriage, &c., being in the immediate vicinity of Hayle, where all materials for mining operations may be obtained at the cheapest rate. The plan, with the reports, will give an accurate idea of the situation and lodes already discovered in this valuable property, and with samples of the ores, &c., can be seen at the office of the Company, as also the rules and regulations.

Detailed prospectuses—containing reports from Capt. John Rule, manager of the North Herland Mine; Capt. Joseph Tregunna, of Wheal Xy; Capt. James Barratt, of St. Day; Wm. White Pearce, a miner; and extracts of letters from Capt. Tobias Mitchell, can be had at the office, or of any of the brokers.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the manager of the company, and to the following brokers:—

James Lane, 33, Threadneedle-st., London.

J. Parkin, 11, Abchurch-lane, London.

W. Ronald, Aberdeen.

R. Watts, 11, Fife-place, Glasgow.

R. Hawks, 11, Lisle-st., Cornwall.

Certificates of shares will be ready to exchange for the banker's receipt soon after the allotment.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—MR. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is saved, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam stamp, complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of mercury, and effects an enormous SAVING OF TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most perfect chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD AT A SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty. All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the Mining Journal, No. 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUMAN.

Spittly Copper Works, Llanelli, July 23, 1852.

The Patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).

THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).

THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully tested the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousands of pounds sterling per year.

For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Deeds Registry, 120, Strand.

Board of Trade—Department of Science and Art.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

DIRECTOR.—SIR HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S.

The following course of lectures and practical demonstrations will be given next session, which will commence on the 1st Oct., with an introductory lecture by Prof. E. Forbes:

1. CHEMISTRY, with special reference to the Arts, A. W. HOFMANN, Ph.D., F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts, E. FORBES, F.R.S.
3. PHYSICAL SCIENCE, with its special applications, R. HUNT.
4. APPLIED MECHANICS, R. WILKES, M.A., F.R.S.
5. METALLURGY, J. PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
6. GEOLOGY, with its practical applications, A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
7. MINING.—S. MINERALOGY, W. W. SMITH, M.A.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing is also given.
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, now the Chemical laboratory of this school, receives pupils at a fee of £10 for the term of 14 weeks. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical laboratory. The fee for matriculated students (exclusive of the laboratory) is one payment of £50 for two years, or two annual payments of £25—this fee includes field instruction.

Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3 and £4. Officers in the Queen's, or E. I. Company's service, Acting Mining agents and Managers, may obtain them at half the usual charge. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions to the school, and others also have been established.
For information apply to Mr. T. Reeks, Registrar, at the School, Jermyn Street, London.

(Duty free.)

DOVER LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

The Board hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS from parties who may be willing to undertake any of the following CONTRACTS, viz.:

CONTRACT No. 6.—For the SUPPLY of a certain quantity of SMALL IRON CASTINGS, including JUNCTION PIECES, TRAPS, GULLY GRATINGS, VENTILATING CAPS, SIDE ENTRANCE DOORS, &c.

CONTRACT No. 7.—For the SUPPLY of a certain quantity of HYDRANTS.

CONTRACT No. 8.—For the SUPPLY of a certain quantity of SLUICE-VALVES.

Particulars may be obtained on or after the 25th day of July inst., at the offices of Messrs. Rammell and Lister, engineers to the local board, 4, Trafalgar-square, London.—Tenders must be sent in to the office of the undersigned, at Dover, on or before the 8th day of August next.
By order of the Board,
Dated July 13, 1853. THOMAS BAKER BASS, Town-Clerk.

TOURS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IRISH TOURIST TICKETS (available for a month) are NOW ISSUED at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2d Class.
London (Euston Station) to	£5 10	£3 5
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol, Carlisle	6 0	5 0
Oxford, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester	5 15	4 15
Birmingham, Rugby, Leamington, Coventry, Lincoln	5 0	4 0
Wolverhampton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby	5 0	4 0
Manchester, Warrington, Stoke, Macclesfield	4 4	3 10
Liverpool, Chester	4 4	3 5

They enable the holders to proceed to Chester, Bangor, Dublin, Cork, and the Lakes of Killarney, and back again to the station at which the tickets were issued.

The holder of each Irish Tourist Ticket is entitled to have issued to him, at the office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin, at very reduced rates, tickets for a tour in the county Wicklow, in Kenmare and Glengarriff, up the River Shannon; for the journey from Dublin to Belfast, for the excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and from Dublin to Galway for the tour through Connemara.

Every purchaser of a ticket is presented, gratis, with a copy of the Illustrated Irish Tourist's Hand-Book, compiled solely for these tours.

The fullest and most accurate information afforded at the Chester and Holyhead Company's Office, 52, Westland-row, Dublin. See also Bradshaw's Guide, p. 123.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th September, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA AND EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA.—Vessels of the Company occasionally (generally once a month) call at Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

AUSTRALIA.—THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON COMPANY'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIPS SAIL MONTHLY FOR ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

These splendid ships are built upon the most approved lines, noted for their fast sailing, and are fitted and ventilated upon new and scientific principles. Only one class of passengers taken, at the uniform rate of Twenty-five guineas, which includes a liberal table, medicines, and medical attendance. Children half-price; infants free. To families of more than three children, an allowance of 10 per cent. in the passage-money will be made. Passengers and their baggage conveyed over any portion of the South-Western Railway to the ship's side at Southampton free of any expense.

Apply to Grindlay and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 8, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross; Bennett and Aspinwall, 77, Cornhill; and at the company's offices, 5, Canute-road, Southampton.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES.

1½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 25, Fenchurch-street; Young, Downes, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED

IRON (superior process).—WORKS at the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—J. SKAIFE supplies this metal in every form—viz., SHEETS, PLAIN AND CORRUGATED, of all sizes and gauges; WIRE of every gauge, and WIRE NETTING of all descriptions; GUTTERING; GALVANIZED SCREWED GAS AND WATER PIPES; ROOFING, CASTINGS, FURNACE-PANS, BATHS, BUCKETS, &c., wholesale and retail, and for export. Every description of SHIP'S IRONWORK GALVANIZED; DECK SPIKES, NAILS, &c., always KEPT READY GALVANIZED. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete.

J. SKAIFE is also AGENT for MOREWOOD and ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, both flat and corrugated; also, for MOREWOOD and ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, for exportation, and PLUMBIC ZINC. PORTABLE EMIGRANTS' HOUSES and substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the trade.

MINING.—THE VALUE OF MINING PROPERTY OBTAINED

at a SMALL OUTLAY by the HIRE of PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10-horse, 14-horse, 20-horse, 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad wagon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, where they may be seen at work.

SMOKE NUISANCE SUBDUED, AND TWENTY PER CENT.

OF FUEL SAVED IN LAND AND MARINE BOILERS of all forms, by the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES.

TO MR. JOHN LEE STEVENS.

Sir,—In reply to your enquiries respecting the working of your patent smokeless furnaces, we beg to say that we are perfectly satisfied with those fitted up in our premises, Garlick Hill, in March, and also on our premises in Little Trinity-lane, in April; and we have no doubt of equally favourable results from the use of the invention in our new boiler, now making for us by Messrs. Horton and Son.

Your furnaces have effectually subdued the inconvenience from smoke previously existing; and, judging from our last adaptation of your system, after about three months' experience, we may safely estimate the saving on bituminous coal at 20 per cent. With your introduction, we shall be happy to permit inspection of our furnaces in working hours.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings and further testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY

OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.R.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, SOLE AGENT FOR KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent carriage paid.

PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST OR CORRODE.

For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds., according to strength.

PATENT HAIR BOILER FELT, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER OF THE PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use.

Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence.

IRON HURDLES, GATES, & SOLID WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices.

GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.

GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yds.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds. Sole Agent for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES, &c.—NEW AND SIMPLE

ANEMOMETER.—This instrument is the INVENTION of Mr. DICKINSON, Government Inspector of Coal Mines; its construction is simple, it is extremely accurate, requires no allowance for friction, is easily read, and requires no timing.

Made by J. Casartelli, 43, Market-street, Manchester, where may be had also, gas circumferencers, level, steam-gauges, &c.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, AND DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

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SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PEN-

HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTURE, and warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
4120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillock	£2 16s	£200	19½ 20 x d.	£7 15 0	20 13 0—July, 1853.
5000	Angrean Coal Company	4	4½	—	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
624	Ballewstown (tin), St. Just	11½	10½	—	11 15 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	17 13s. 6d.	3½	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Beiford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	7½	7 7½	4 18 0	0 4 0—June, 1853.
5000	Black Crnig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4½	—	0 0 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
64	Boscawen Downs (tin), St. Just	—	12½	—	750 0 0	— May, 1849.
184	Boscawen and Wheal Castell	9½	400	—	3 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
2	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	9½	400	—	252 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5	—	0 0 0	0 3 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	71 12s.	4	—	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	7½	—	221 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	30	—	—	—
256	Conduvor (copper, tin), Camborne	20	127½	125	34 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	1½	—	15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
128	Cwystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	—	15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
2024	Dawn Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	580	58½ 385	341 0 0	10 0 0—July, 1853.
50000	Dharode (copper), Ireland	1	1½	—	0 15 0	0 1 4—May, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	0	—	—	—1850.
79	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	237½	0	—	561 4 0	2 0 0—June, 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17 12s.	2½	—	0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	25	105	—	4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	150	—	233 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheal Croft (copper), Illogan	123	87½	—	340 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	205	230	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
494	Fowry Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	209 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	1½	5½	5½	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	—	44 0 0	—
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18	—	—	—
2024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12½	7	—	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	—	353 6 3	—Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Cannelford	1½	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
18750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2½	—	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
110	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155	—	181 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Holbushford (lead), near Liskeard	3½	12	—	1 7 6	1 0 6—June, 1853.
1000	Holbushford (lead), near Liskeard	11	7	—	25 0 0	—Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper, tin), Tipperary	11	7	—	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34 13s. 6d.	20	—	380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	4½	—	1 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
20000	Lackmore (copper)	100	130½	1 1½ x d.	1 2 6	1 1 6—July, 1853.
5000	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	17	—	11	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	100	150	—	1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
160	Levan (copper), St. Just	2½	10½	—	186 5 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
400	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18½	225	—	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	44 10s. 6d.	5	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	7½	—	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	3½ 3½	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
5000	Milwr (lead), Flintshire	8	3½	—	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
50000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16½	16½ ½	8 11 6	0 10 6—July, 1853.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1½	—	0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
470	Newtonians Mining Company, Co. Down	50	66	—	25 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	275	—	288 0 0	7 10 0—April, 1853.
140	North Roskar (copper), Camborne	10	130	—	245 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	184	19	—	2 1 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
4600	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	14	—	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Devon	1	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (copper), Perranbabe	21½	40	40 181	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
290	Phanix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	750	—	240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	—	4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
400	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	35	—	20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
1948	Ris Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2½	—	0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
5200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	1	1	—	0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	210	202½	275 10 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
5000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1½	6½	6 6½	1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	180	—	60 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	185	—	226 5 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	10½	—	8 3 6	0 2 6—June, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylle (copper, tin), Breage	8	135	—	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
1000	St. Ives (tin), St. Ives	95	135	—	880 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Star Park and Camborne Veins (copper)	10½	8½	—	12 10 0	—
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beerlston	4½	2½	2½	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	8½	—	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	12	—	3 11 3	0 10 0—June, 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2	—	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
572	Trellyn Consols (tin), St. Ives	6½	27	—	0 15 0	0 15 0—May, 1853.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200	—	4080 15 0	—
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	17½	—	402 10 0	— April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	55	—	295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
160	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Heleston	95	112	—	35 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	280	—	36 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranrathoe	8½	7½	—	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1853.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	250	—	216 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	West Porthcove (tin), St. Erth	20	47	46 47	18 0 0	0 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	West Wheal Trear, St. Erth	10½	10½	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
256	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan	10½	670	630	410 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22	—	5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1050	—	312 10 0	30 0 0—July, 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150	—	3 13 8	—March, 1851.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	10	—	5 0 0	0 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	130	105	8½	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1853.
5000	Wheal Sear (tin), Camborne	3½	3	2½ 3½	0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	30	—	3 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Rica	n/1	50	—	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	83	50	—	196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	—	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1853.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	38½	—	97 13 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	325	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6400	Wheal Procter (lead & antimony), St. New	20	1½	—	232 10 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
198	Wheal Sear (tin), Camborne	107	270	59	34 10 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
220	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	8½	64	—	9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinnear	9½	21	—	21 8 0	1 10 0—July, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	60	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

5600	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14%	7%	
7200	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	
1300	Bahia Imperial (gold), Brazil	5	1	
2484	Barru Barru (copper), South Australia	5	125	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	47	
10000	Copio Mining Company (copper), Chili	15	105	11
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	165	15
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Anco, Spain	3	9	9%
2700	Mariato (gold), Columbia	2%	12	
50000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	7%	
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	1	1	
30000	Nienhof (lead), Germany	1	1	1%
2000	New Scotia Copper Co., Canada	1	5%	4%
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	34	35
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28%	4	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

Shares.	Paid. Last Price. Present.			Shares.
75000 Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	3	1½	1 1½	17000 Metalfc
19000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia.	5	3	3½	25000 Monarch
6000 Barrosa Range.	1½			10000 National
75000 Bracatu (gold), Brazil.	1½		½	104000 North Br.
4000 Gladbach (stn).	1		1½	10000 Ontario Bldg.
12000 Jantaca (copper)	1	1½	3½ 4	25000 Port Roy.
2309 Kinkelshai Min. Ass., Germany	3½	2	3½	80000 Upper Can.
24000 Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	1½	1½ ½	100000 Worthin

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES

<i>Sales.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Last Price.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	
4000	Alston Moor Mining Co., Cumb.	1	...	1	2690 Coen Maw
36000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2	...	2	580 Coen Gr.
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	1	...	2½	1085 Cradock
4000	Angusta Con. (opp.) Bridestown	28	6d.	1	256 Craig-y-J.
940	Balncon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	9	650 Crane and
4081	Bell swidden United	1	...	1	512 Creegbar
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwynnap	10½	1	10½	1000 Crookhav
8000	Birch Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	...	1	8000 Cubert (s)
10000	Biret Tor and Vistler, Lydford	1	...	1½	6000 Cwm Dda
6000	Bisepstone, Chlapperton	2	18	1	4000 Cwmdyff
780	Bocim Con. (lead), Wadebridge	12	7	...	1000 Cwm Eri
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	...	1	2000 Cyfanned
120	Hollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	...	3000 Dalrhieu
4006	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	38	6d.	3	1000 Darren (o)
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20½	28½	30 32	7200 Derwent
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	1	...	3	3907 Devon at
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymton	3½	...	3	1024 Devon &
4000	Bryche Goch Slate Quarries	1	...	1	1690 Devon
4000	Bronford (lead), Wales	3	...	3	6000 Devon K
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3	...	3½	4000 Dolfrwy
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6½	...	8	5000 Drift Mo
500	Beparow (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	...	1	— Duke of
2000	Bwich (sil-lead), Cardiganshire	4	...	3	3000 Drynwg
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	5	...	5	128 Eaglebro
1024	Caeppilly & Carfunon, S. Wales	8	...	4	4096 East Alf
4000	Gally (cop. lead), Kirkendright	21	18	...	East Bla
4000	Calbeck Consols copper	3	...	3	1924 East Bir
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3	...	2½	1948 East Cro
1024	Caravan Consols, St. Cleer	2½	...	8	1024 East Div
3000	Carbons (tin, copper), Crowan	3	...	2	4000 East Gu
3048	Carvayth (tin), St. Just	18	...	18	1024 East Hal
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwynnap	57	18	...	8000 East Kit
3048	Cefn Dinas (tin), St. Columb	23	...	1	6000 East Tan
200	Ceiri Bryweig (lead), Golegnah	3	...	11	256 East T
4000	Charlestown United, Gwynap	1	...	3	2048 East W
2000	Claes	1	...	1½	2048 East Wh
1024	Cllech & Wentworth (tin, con.)	4	...	10½	513 East Wh

Shares.	Paied.	Last Price.	Percent.	Shares.	Paied.	Last Price.	Percent.
1024 East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	5 1/2	12		3000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	3	1	
4000 East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	2 1/2	11		312 St. Michael & Fenwick	2	1	
4000 Edele Mountain Derbyshire	10	10		3000 St. Marys Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
336 Eden Mountain (lead), copper	5	10		1200 Swanton, Budock	6 1/2	15	
1280 Eagle Lez, Llanfihangel-y-Crocy	2	18		2000 Taspall (lead), Ireland	3	1	
62 Four Dargue (lead), Cumberland	1	45		4944 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	3 1/2	3	
— From-Isa and Craiglog (lead)	1	1		4800 Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1 1/2	2	
2000 Gault-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2 1/2		1000 Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3 1/2	4 1/2	
5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 2	1 1/2		12000 Trannack and Rosemer, St. Erth	7 1/2	8	
2048 Geifron (copper), Wales	1	1		10000 Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1	1	
3500 Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	1 1/2	1 1/2		1024 Trebrad, Trevelin	3 1/2	1	
13000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1		4098 Trebrugat United (tin, St. Teath)	1 1/2	5 1/2	
243 Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	9 1/2	20		600 Tregarock (tin), St. Teath	3	13	
400 Great Bean (tin), St. Austell	20	24		145 Tregorden, Wadebridge	23	5	
6750 Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	3 1/2		4098 Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 6	0	
4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3 1/2	3 1/2		10000 Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1 1/2	2	2
4000 Great Crinias (copper)	1	1		5000 Trelosh (copper), St. Erth	1 1/2	3	
1024 Great Wheel Alfred, Porthlanc	2 1/2	2 1/2		10000 Trevelva (slate), Rosecastle	1	1	
5120 Great Wheel Badden (tin),	2	2		2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 1/2	5 1/2	
30000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1		2500 Trevelyan (tin, copper)	1	3	
1028 Gustavus Mines, Camborne	£1 11 1/2	3		3200 Ty-Maen, Whitford	1	3	3
512 Hawmanning and Croft Gofhal	24	60		4000 Tyn-y-Worried (slate), Carnar	1	4	
512 Hawke's Point, Uye Lelant	9 1/2	3		10000 Tyn-y-Terth (slate)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
8192 Henkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	2 1/2	1 1/2	1	5000 Ullpha United Mines, Camborne	1	2	
1500 Henneck (silver-lead) Henneck	7	7		3000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxilian	1	1	
6000 Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2 1/2	1 1/2		30000 Vale of Towy (lead)	1	1	
20000 Kenmare and West of Ireland	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	30000 Vabertford, Cardiganshire	4 1/2	5	
1024 Kennegry (copper), Breage	3 1/2	2 1/2		1024 West Alfred (cop.), Porthlanc	14 1/2	20	
1024 Kewick (lead), Penzance	15	10		1024 West Alfred (cop.), Porthlanc	14 1/2	20	
3360 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4 1/2	3		6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	12	
1698 Lamberough Wheel Maria (cop.)	18	3		250 West Crinnis, St. Austell	3	3	
1024 La Min (copper), Gwennap	3 1/2	3		250 West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10 1/2	14 1/2	
352 Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4		1024 West Ding-Dong (tin), Saneered	4	15	
1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	2 1/2		6400 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£3 6	8	
13000 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	3 1/2	2		2048 West Gofinan, Cardiganshire	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
235 Lelant Consols (tin), Gwennap	6 1/2	20		2500 West Port (tin), St. Blasay	1	1	
13000 Llynauelers (lead), Cardigan	3 1/2	1 1/2		5500 West Polgoth (tin), St. Ewe	1 1/2	1	
4000 Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	3 1/2	1 1/2		200 West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
5056 Lyford Consols (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2		940 West Toly (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	1	
1024 Mellin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2 1/2	6		120 West Trethellian, Gwennap	15	11	
246 Mengearne and Tregunists (tin)	8	8		5000 West Wheel Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£2 3	3	
4026 Middleton (lead), Snailbeuch	4 1/2	1		1024 West Wheel Darlington	£12 18	10	
1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	6	8	512 West Wheel Frances, Illogan	10 1/2	7	7 1/2
7500 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.),	1 1/2	1 1/2		4000 West Hill (copper), St. Blasay	1	1	
10000 Moulton (cop.), St. Austell	1 1/2	1 1/2		500 West Wheel Towan (cop., tin)	3 1/2	5	
1024 Mount Track (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1 1/2		1000 Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan	6	3	
320 Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14 1/2	12		6400 Wheel Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	1	
5000 Nantico and Penrhil	1 1/2	2		1228 Wheel Arthur (cop.), Calstock	9	23	26 3/4
3000 Nant-y-Car (cop., nr. Blyadry)	4 1/2	7		3072 Wheel Augusta (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	2	
1024 North Abrahm (copper), Crowan	8 1/2	6	6 1/2	240 Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	6	
1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth	8 1/2	6	6 1/2	539 Wheel Carpen (tin), St. Just	6 1/2	7 1/2	
6000 North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1024 Wheel Carmichael (tin), Gwennap	3 1/2	7	
1024 North Ding Down (tin), Madron	1	1 1/2		1024 Wheel Chiverton (copper), tin	12	12	
2598 North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	3		1024 Wheel Chiverton (copper), tin	£7 0	14	
3000 North France (cop.), Illogan	4	2		512 Wheel Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	25	
2000 North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1 1/2	5		4096 Wheel Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	2	4	
3000 North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1		1024 Wheel Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	5	
1200 N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolyas	8 1/2	11		4500 Wheel Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	1 1/2	4	
1024 North Wh. Hobert, Walkampton	6 1/2	8		1092 Wheel Ellis (lead), St. Erme	3 1/2	4	
1690 North Wheel Treliwayn	1 1/2	7 1/2		1020 Wheel Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 6	7	
3000 N. Wh. Union (cop., tin), Gwin	1 1/2	2 1/2		764 Wheel Fawcett (tin), Tavistock	1 1/2	10	
2000 N. West (cop., tin), Lelant	1 1/2	1 1/2		600 Wheel Grenville, Camborne	3 1/2	3 1/2	
2048 Oak Tor (lead), Calstock	2 1/2	1 1/2		10000 Wheel Guskus (tin, copper)	11 1/2	2	1 1/2
256 Old Wheel Bassett, Illogan	4	4		5120 Wheel Harriett, Camborne	1	1	
2500 Orsedd (lead), Flint	1 1/2	2 1/2		256 Wheel Kitty (tin), Uye Lelant	£3 6	7 1/2	
10240 Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	4 1/2	4		5000 Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2	5	
1500 Pencaig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1		1000 Wheel Lemon (copper), Germoe	8 1/2	8 1/2	
5000 Pendares & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£1 2	1 1/2		6144 Wheel Maundlin, Llanfiherry	1 1/2	1	1
5026 Pendares Consols, Camborne	6 1/2	1 1/2		942 Wheel Marjoram (cop.), St. Agnes	3 1/2	3	
1090 Penhale Consols (tin), Gwennap	1 1/2	1 1/2		500 Wheel Montague (tin), St. Agnes	7 1/2	12	
640 Percy-Gelli (lead), Flinstash	4	25		256 Wheel Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
3073 Penzance Con. (tin), Saneered	38s. 4d.	2		1024 Wheel Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 10 1/2	5	
1000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5 1/2	5		808 Wheel Oak (tin), near Helston	2	1	
2000 Polgar & Llanearrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	1 1/2	1 1/2	128 Wheel Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
2400 Porthellis United (tin), Wendron	10	6		256 Wheel Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4 1/2	2	
1024 Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1 1/2	4		4000 Wh. Robt, Sampford Spiney	1	1 1/2	
6400 Pridemaw Wood, Luxilian	1 1/2	4		2048 Wheel Robins (tin) Llanidant	£3 5 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2
8072 Prince Alfred, Perranuthnoe	7 1/2	1 1/2		4000 Wheel Robin (tin), Tavistock	2 1/2	4 1/2	
480 Knight, (tin, copper), Crowan	7 1/2	1 1/2		5000 Wheel Ruth (tin), Silestrop	1 1/2	1 1/2	
2000 Reeth Consolidated, Fowdack	4	1 1/2		1024 Wheel Sidney, Plympton	3 1/2	10	
10000 Respyrn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	2		512 Wheel Sophia (sil.-lead), Lelant	11 1/2	11 1/2	
2500 Rhoswydd & Bacheiddon (lead)	11	12		1024 Wheel Speedwell (copper), tin	£7 13 1/2	10 1/2	
10000 Rineys United	1	1		1024 Wheel Squire (cop.), St. Erth	£6 12	2 1/2	
5000 Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	2		1000 Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	£3 10 1/2	5	
256 Roseward (cop., tin), Gwennap	10	10		6000 Wheel Teldy (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
9600 Round Hill, Salop	10s. 6d.	2 1/2		4000 Wheel Telford (copper), tin	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1024 Rowley Godolphin (tin), Gwennap	£6 11s.	10		512 Wheel Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14 1/2	16	15 1/2
4500 Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	1	4		3000 Wheel Trevena (tin), Breage	3 1/2	2	
1500 Skiddaw & Blennethorn, Kewick	11s.	2 1/2		8448 Wheel Trevena (silver-lead)	1	2	
2000 South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11 1/2	10 1/2		1068 Wheel Tryphena, Camborne	10 1/2	8 1/2	
256 South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	10	11 1/2	6000 Wheel Unity (cop., tin), Gwennap	2 1/2	1	
5000 South Crenver (copper)	£3 3	5		1024 Wheel Uye (tin, cop.), Redruth	10 1/2	13	13 1/2
4198 South Friendship Wheel Ann	2 1/2	2		1024 Wheel Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk, 77, 16s.	2 1/2	8 1/2	
2000 South of Scotland	2 1/2	2 1/2		4000 Wheel Williams (copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3500 South Speid, ny Lelant	3	3		4096 Wheel Zion (tin), Calstock	2 1/2	5	
4096 South Wheel Yeland	3	3		6400 Whitford (lead, Flint)	1	1 1/2	
200 Sparrow Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30		4096 Wood Mine	11s. 3d.	1	
128 St. Blasys Consols, St. Blasys	67 1/2	—		4096 Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	5 1/2	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Amount.	Price.	Shares.	Amount.	Price.
500 Abilhon (porcelain, &c.)	5 1/2	5 1/2	4000 Cawdon United	1 1/2	1 1/2
2049 Anna Maria, Cardigan 23s 6d	5 1/2	2	1600 Cellar Hill, Llanegwyl	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024 Appledore, St. Ives.	5 1/2	2	6000 Gleanuallt Carriw.	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Arundel Copper	1	2	256 Glyn W. Mary	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 Ballygown, Wicklow	1	2	10000 Golden Mile (lead).	4s. 6d.	1
0000 Ballyhugh, Clare	3	3	10000 Great Duchy	1	1
5000 Ballygally (sil.-lead).	£1 1	1	30000 Great Hewas United	1	1 1/2
3000 Beacon (tin), Roche	3	3	512 Great Rough Tor	37	12
251 Berriow, Liskeard	3 1/2	1	1024 Great Sheba Consols	12 1/2	17
1000 Birch Allon (lead)	9 1/2	9 1/2	10000 Gt. Treowen Consols	1	2
1898 Blain Caylen (lead)	1	1	5000 Gt. Wheal Fortune	19 1/2	14
64 Black Burn, Alston	10	17	10000 Great Wheal Tomkin	1	1
5000 Bodcoll, S. Wales	16s. 6d.	1	1000 Gurlin, St. Erth	1	1 1/2
1000 Boiling Well (cop.)	3	3	0000 Halkin Castle	1	1
0000 Bolnowe	3	4	4096 Harriett Sophia (tin)	1	1
20000 Boscarne, Bodmin	3	3	10000 Havan & Henllywh.	1	1
1150 Briford Consols	2 1/2	2 1/2	0000 Herod's Cooch	1	1
20000 Britannia, Devon	£1 2	1	10000 Hibernian	13 1/2	1
2000 Broomfield	1	1	10000 Hill Bridge Consols	1	1
812 Butterdon (lead)	1	1	5000 Hope Valley (lead)	1	1
1536 Caradon Vale, St. Ives	5 1/2	4 1/2	1024 Ivy Tor Consols	1 1/2	2
30000 Carbery West, Ireland	1	1	20000 King Arthur Consols	1	1
0000 Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 3	1 1/2	30000 Knocktreilane, Irel.	1	1
13129 Carn Valley	1	3	4096 Lamerton United	1	1
1024 Cathedral	£2 11 6	2 1/2	1024 Lantassack	1	1
0000 Cawson Hill (cop.)	1	1	4096 Lechell (tin), Flint	1	1
0000 Ceylan, North	2	1 1/2	6134 Mineral Cons. (tin)	2s.	1
4432 Cefn Gwynn, Cardigan	£1 8	1 1/2	30000 Mizen Head, Cork	1	1
1248 Christow (sil.-lead).	4 1/2	7	160 Morrah Consols	4	1 1/2
1024 Churchstoke, Salop.	15s. 6d.	1	6400 Mostyn (lead), Flint	3s.	8s. 6d.
20000 Clonsadough, Ireland	1	1	1024 Mount Alexander	1	1
12000 Clew Bay, Mayo	1	4	5000 New Copper Bottom	1	1
5000 Clive, Glamorgan	2 1/2	2 1/2	4096 New East Crowndale	1 1/2	1
30000 Clive United	1	2 1/2	10000 Polgoth Woodhouse	1	1
4000 Cormanac Wood	1	2 1/2	5000 Nubury, Salop	1	6d.
1000 Cockley Beck (cop.)	3	2	5000 N. Brit. Burra Barra	2 1/2	1
5000 Combmartin Consols	6s.	2	12000 North Caradon	1	1 1/2
5000 Coniston United	1	2	20000 North Cornwall	1	1
15000 Connemara, Galway	1	1 1/2	256 North Crevier (cop.)	15	14
100 Coyleuch	2 1/2	3	256 North Fowey (cop.)	4	5
6400 Crow Hill, St. Steph.	1	3	6400 North of Ireland Cons.	6d.	1
4000 Devon Burra Barra	1 1/2	1	15000 North Hingham	1	1
5000 Devon Consols North	2 1/2	1 1/2	10000 N. Towy & Cynog	1	1
3048 Devon Consols West	2 1/2	1 1/2	5000 Pannoe Consols	1	1
5000 Devon United	1	1 1/2	5000 Pendren Consols	1	1
10000 Devon Tin Mines	1	1	406 Penhauger (lead).	2	2
1500 Ditto (10s.)	1	1	5000 Penlyne Court	1	1
0000 Dinas Great Copper	1	1 1/2	4000 Penmporen, Wales	1	1
- Drewsteignton	1	1	6000 Perran (silver-lead).	1	1
10000 Dunsley Wh. Phoenix	1	4	50000 Perran Consols	2	1
12000 Dysearnant (slate)	1	2 1/2	4000 Perran Wheel Jane	1	1
6000 East Ashgate	1	1 1/2	4096 Penzance Consols	1	1 1/2
5000 East Black Craig	1	1 1/2	1536 Phoenix Gt. Cons.	1	1 1/2
6000 East Bosorn	1	1 1/2	5000 Polimrove, Devon	1	1 1/2
1024 E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	7 1/2	3220 Polzeath Consols	1	1
128 E. Carn Breu, Redruth	4	2 1/2	2048 Pontnewydd, Cardigan	1 1/2	3
6144 East Caradon (cop.)	1 1/2	2 1/2	12000 Prigant Consols	1	1 1/2
1100 East Frongoch (lead)	1 1/2	10	10000 Quintrill Downs	1	1
6000 East Herland	1	1 1/2	8000 Red Dragon, Wales	1	1 1/2
10000 East Polgoth (tin)	1	1 1/2	10000 Rhedol United Mine	1	1 1/2
5000 East Okeford	1	1 1/2	2500 Rhak Wark	4	1
128 East Tremayn	5 1/2	12 1/2	4000 Riton Castle (lead).	9s.	1
1024 East Ury Consols	1 1/2	3	100000 Royal Hibernian	1	1
1024 East Wheal Fortune	2	2	3500 Siver Brook, Devon	1	1
2048 East Wheal Josiah	1 1/2	1 1/2	4094 Sourton Consols	23s.	1
1000 East Wheal Reeth	3	1 1/2	5000 South Alfred Consols	1	1 1/2
10000 East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 1	1 1/2	20000 South Cork (cop.)	1	1
1000 East White Grit	15s. 6d.	4	21600 South Devon Consols	1	1 1/2
4096 Exmoor Elias (cop.)	£1 15 0	1 1/2	12000 South East Wheal Grit	3s.	1
5000 Fat-work Elias (cop.)	£1 2	1 1/2	3000 South Exmouth	1	1
24000 Fox Tor, Altarnun	1	1	953 South Plain Wood	£6 7	1 1/2
1024 Freidd Llywlyd Mines	1 1/2	3	South Tavy Consols	1	1
- Furdon Manor	1	1	10000 South Towey	1	1
			2048 South Wales Consols	1 1/2	1 1/2

*. * Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.